

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight Low, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent. Sunset tonight: 6:11 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:08 a.m.

6, Number 1739

AMMAN, SUNDAY AUGUST 23, 1981 — SHAWWAL 23, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

ese minister cted today

Aug. 22 (Petra) — Minister of Labour al Affairs Abdul N Laban will arrive ay carrying a mes: Majesty King Hus- President Elias Sar- mon. During his visit 1 will confer with a f senior Jordanian

customs pt Polish on-haul

Aug. 22 (R) — The nf a Polish airmer stioned today by investigators about ls found on board : by customs officials airport, security id. They were later The Polish crew were ted after no-one e pistols. After their e plane returned to e sources said. Cus- orities confiscated , which they iden- Polish-made Radom model.

ljacks plane Berlin

RLIN, Aug. 22 (R) armed with a hand- hijacked a Polish plane to West Berlin d surrendered to officials at Tem- base, a U.S. military 1 said. The man gave 1 shortly after the oviect-built Antonov Polish LOT airline, the military airfield, second time in four a Polish plane on a flight had been o West Berlin. On one hijacker forced carrying 58 pas- senger to Tempelhof.

rebels liance

AR, Aug. 22 (R) — an guerrilla groups 'akistan announced y had formed an y fight against the tence in their coun- nouncement said imored a 50-member iboorra (advisory hat would elect a the alliance tomor- rous merged under from about 300 nullahs (religious ho crossed into five months ago, ources said. The d the alliance would 19 guerrillas under sp and one flag for ctive fight against ted 85,000 Soviet Afghanistan.

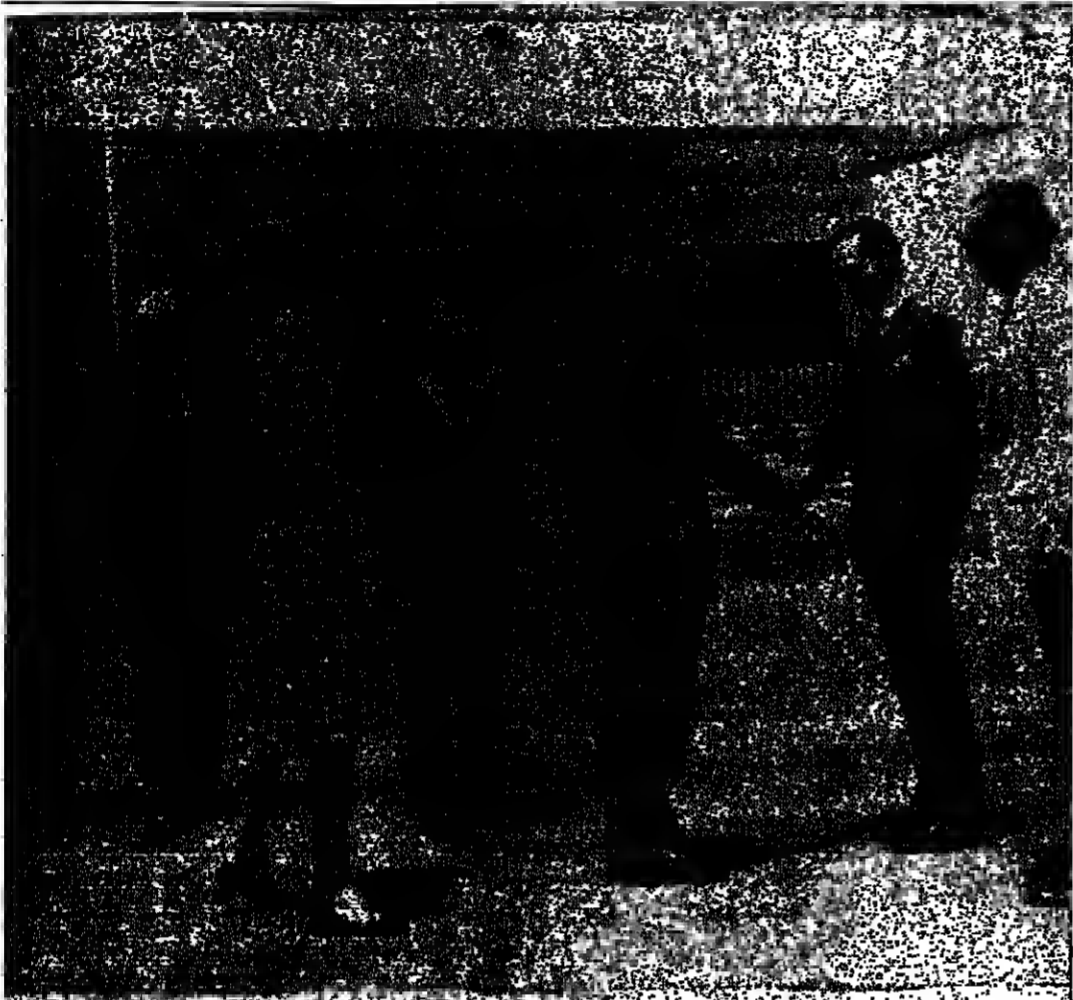
bs the run

NGELES, Washing- 22 (R) — Spy Chris- e was recaptured after 19 months on e Federal Bureau of on said today. The d American, con- 977 of selling U.S. ecrets to Moscow king for a defence rdered without a agents in a restaur- bureau spokesman ould not say whether believed Mr. Boyce med contact with ens since escaping n January, 1980.

a condemns Ethiopia, ren alliance

l, Aug. 22 (R) — today condemned called an "unholy of Ethiopia, Libya Yemen. In a state- ed through its Lon- sy, the Somali gov- scribed a treaty of and cooperation den this week by the state of the three as an aggressive pect. The primary of Ethiopia, Libya h Yemen with the f a superpower, was on the security and ty of all the countr- ion and the oil-rich s," it said.

Hussein, Noor leave for Spain



His Majesty King Hussein says farewell to the Spanish charge d'affaires in Amman, Mr. Jaime Ponga at Amman airport on Saturday on His Majesty's departure to Spain. (Petra photo)

Ponga at Amman airport on Saturday on His Majesty's departure to Spain. (Petra photo)

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor left for Spain today on a private visit expected to last several days. They will meet with Spain's King Juan Carlos. The King and the Queen were seen off at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Mobammad and Crown Prince Hassan as well as several members of the royal family. Also seeing off the royal couple were the Prime Minister Mudar Bad-

ran the chief of the Royal Court, the president of the National Consultative Council, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the Jordanian armed forces, cabinet members, the King's military secretary and the Spanish charge d'affaires in Amman. Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

Arab mediators talk in Beirut as on-again-off-again war rages

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (Agencies) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis today chaired discussions at ambassadorial level of the Arab League Follow-up Committee seeking a national reconciliation plan for Lebanon.

Attending were Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzani, the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and representatives of the Arab League and the all-Syrian peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Mr. Wazzani told reporters today's discussions covered latest developments, especially the need to take quick measures to ensure a ceasefire.

The talks, which will be resumed on Tuesday, also touched on preparations for a meeting on Sept. 3 of foreign ministers of states represented on the Follow-up Committee.

Members are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon, plus the Arab League secretary-general.

Shelling claims 5 lives

Meanwhile, Syrian forces and rightist militiamen of Lebanon's Falange Party traded artillery and

rocket barrages across Beirut's demarcation line dividing East and West Beirut for the second straight night. Police said five civilians were killed and 47 wounded.

This brought to eight killed and 87 wounded since the new wave of nighttime hostilities started last Thursday night. The exchanges have halted in daytime, allowing people to go to work in the city's East and West sectors.

Khomeini regime's battle with Mujahedeen goes on

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (A.P.) — Islamic revolutionary guards of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime staged fresh raids on opposition hideouts in Iran today and fought a one-hour midnight battle with guerrillas of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organization in a Tehran suburb, Tehran Radio reported.

The broadcast, monitored in Beirut, said two revolutionary guards were killed in the shootout

which occurred at Doulat, near Tehran, where the guards laid siege to a Mujahedeen hideout and ordered the guerrillas to surrender.

When the guerrillas refused the guardsmen attacked and seized control of the hideout after a one-hour battle, Tehran Radio reported. It said seven Mujahedeen guerrillas, including four women, and a sizeable amount of machineguns, revolvers and grenades were seized.

Raids against secular leftist opponents of the clergy-dominated regime have been stepped up since government forces and Mujahedeen guerrillas clashed in a day-long battle Thursday in which six guardsmen and three guerrillas were killed, according to official accounts.

The radio said 13 Mujahedeen guerrillas, including four women, were arrested in raids mounted in the past 48 hours in the northern cities of Tabriz and Lahijan.

Premier criticises France

Prime Minister Hojatoleslam Mobammad Bahonar, meanwhile, criticised France's "unfriendly act" of sheltering the hijackers of an Iranian navy gunboat nine days ago, the radio said.

Hojatoleslam Bahonar said the French move was "incompatible with the international laws" and insisted the government of French President Francois Mitterrand should extradite the hijackers to Iran as "sea pirates," according to the broadcast.

The radio said the prime minister spoke at a cabinet session in Tehran that was also attended by President Mohammad Ali Raja'i.

Guns, home-made bombs blaze away in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Aug. 22 (A.P.) — Rioters attacked police and British troops with automatic gunfire, grenades and firebombs in Northern Ireland early this morning before the burial of another dead guerrilla hunger-striker. At least 10 people were hurt, including three soldiers and two policemen, police said.

Assaults holed up in a building opened fire with automatic weapons on two police officers, wounding both seriously as the officers entered a police station in the Waterside district of Londonderry, according to police. The gunmen fled.

The attack occurred shortly after midnight in a mixed Protestant-Roman Catholic area of Londonderry, hometown of Irish nationalist guerrilla Michael Devine, who died Thursday on the 60th day of his fast at the Maze Prison outside Belfast.

Three soldiers were injured—one seriously—when home-made grenades were hurled at a bus station in the mainly Catholic Ardoyne area of West Belfast, said Belfast Police Sgt. Cyril Davidson.

In Belfast's New Barnsley district, security forces fired plastic bullets to disperse rioters who threw 70 to 100 gasoline bombs in an attempt to burn the Glenravel Special Care School, a school for the handicapped in the Catholic area, Sgt. Davidson said. One person was arrested.

Sgt. Davidson said there were numerous reports of clashes between police and rioters armed with gasoline bombs, bricks and home-made grenades.

Mr. Devine, a 27-year-old guerrilla, was buried in a military-style funeral this afternoon in Londonderry, a stronghold of the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland. He was the 10th hunger-striker to die in prison in the fastings which began March 1, in an attempt to force the British to grant the equivalent of political prisoner status to nationalist guerrillas jailed in Northern Ireland.

'U.S. is playing with fire in Mediterranean' 'We accept battle with America face to face,' Qadhafi declares

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 22 (Agencies) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi said his country would risk war with the United States to defend the claim to the gulf of Sidra, where American navy shot down two Libyan aircraft on Wednesday, Libya's official news agency JANA reported today.

"The Libyan Arab people are completely willing, and always, to defend the gulf of Sidra, even if this leads to a war between Libya and America or a third world war," Col. Qadhafi said in a statement in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, JANA reported. Col. Qadhafi was on an official visit to Ethiopia. He acknowledged for that two Libyan planes were downed in the dogfight Wednesday. Previously, Libya had said that only one of its Soviet-built SU-22 jets was downed.

Col. Qadhafi also said Libyan Television filmed the wreckage of an American F-14, that Libya shot down. The United States has denied that it lost any planes. "We accept battle with America face to face," Col. Qadhafi said, adding that Libya has "allies and friends in the world" to support it. "We know and we are convinced that there will not be an end to American fanaticism until there is another Vietnam," Col.

Qadhafi was quoted by JANA as saying. In 1973, Libya claimed territorial rights over the gulf of Sidra, which lies between the capital of Tripoli and the second-largest city of Benghazi on Libya's Mediterranean coast.

The dogfight took place over the gulf, 60 miles out to sea, and Libya says the U.S. planes violated Libyan airspace. The United States recognises territorial limits of up to three miles, and says its planes were in international airspace. Col. Qadhafi said the two Libyan planes were conducting a routine patrol when a single U.S. F-14 appeared. The Libyan planes warned the American jet that it was in Libyan airspace, and they shot it down when it didn't turn away, Col. Qadhafi said.

Moments later, eight U.S. F-14s appeared by surprise and ambushed the two Libyan planes, he said. The United States claims that two F-14s encountered two SU-22s, and that the American planes shot down the Libyan planes after one of the Libyans fired first. The United States denies that any American plane was downed. "It is the duty of every patrol on land, sea or air to do what the two Libyan airplanes did when the American plane continued to violate Libyan space: strike it down," Col. Qadhafi said. "The wreckage of the (American) plane was taken to the port of Misurata and was shown to television," he said. Misurata is 180 kilometers east of Tripoli.

The United States claims that two F-14s encountered two SU-22s, and that the American planes shot down the Libyan planes after one of the Libyans fired first. The United States denies that any American plane was downed. "It is the duty of every patrol on land, sea or air to do what the two Libyan airplanes did when the American plane continued to violate Libyan space: strike it down," Col. Qadhafi said.

"The wreckage of the (American) plane was taken to the port of Misurata and was shown to television," he said. Misurata is 180 kilometers east of Tripoli.

"U.S. is playing with fire" Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, said in a dispatch from Addis Ababa that the Libyan leader stressed that with its firm position, Libya has given the U.S. a lesson and shown its readiness to defend its national space.

"The U.S. is playing with fire in the Mediterranean and is, with its behaviour, endangering world peace and the security of free and independent states," Tanjug quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying. Tanjug reported that Col. Qadhafi will not change the programme of his visit to Ethiopia since, as he said, the Libyan people and its armed forces have shown that they know how to fight and answer aggression with the right and decisive measure.

Tripoli protests at OAU JANA also reported that Libya

has lodged a formal complaint with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) against the United States' "international terrorism."

The complaint called OAU attention to the "dangerous situation" arising from the American violation of Libyan air space and territorial waters.

JANA said the complaint was lodged with the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa Friday evening by Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel Salam Al Tareki, who is accompanying Col. Qadhafi.

The note referred to the air clash between U.S. and Libyan jetfighters as "American attack on Libyan planes" admitting the loss of two Soviet-made SU-22. It said the SU-22s were shot down by two F-14 jets from the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean after the Libyan jets warned them that they were violating Libyan airspace.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet is on naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean.

The Libyan note urged the OAU to denounce the American "aggression" on behalf of all 50 nations in the African organisation, JANA said.

Gulf denounces U.S. attack Meanwhile in Kuwait, six Gulf states including Saudi Arabia condemned the United States today for shooting down of the Libyan planes, the Gulf News Agency said.

The six-member Gulf Cooperation Council called the incident "a provocative trap and medieval piracy on the high seas."

Did an Italian priest make money on relief funds for quake victims?

SANT'ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI, Aug. 22 (A.P.) — Prosecutors said today they are investigating whether a local priest pocketed more than \$100,000 raised in the United States for the survivors of last November's devastating earthquake.

They said the investigation of the Rev. Armando Venezia started after some of the Americans who claim to have given the donations visited this mountain village in March to see what was being done with their money. The local prosecutor has written the Rev. Venezia a letter asking for his reply. The priest has denied the accusation.

Police said they believe the Rev. Venezia made an appeal for homeless earthquake victims to Americans of Italian extraction during a week-long visit to the United States.

They did not say what city or cities they believe he visited. Some donors then visited Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi, 145 kilometres east of Naples, and learned that no-one had heard of their gifts, police said.

The poverty-stricken town was almost completely destroyed by the Nov. 23 earthquake. Some residents are still living in tents.

Moscow urges Warsaw to stick to Marxism

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (R) — The Soviet leadership today called on the Polish government to stick to the principles of Soviet-style Marxism and act to revive the economy.

The appeal, made at a meeting of the Communist Party's politburo, came just a week after President Leonid Brezhnev had talks in the Crimea with Polish leaders Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski. (Related story on page 8)

Mr. Brezhnev agreed to postpone until the mid-1980s payment of Poland's debts to Moscow. A summary of the politburo meeting, issued by the official TASS news agency, clearly reminded Warsaw that Moscow

expects firm action to end strikes and restore political stability. The troubles in Poland "once again convince us how important it is for a communist party to be strictly guided by the Leninist standards of party life," the politburo said.

"It must show concern for the strengthening of ties with the masses, perfection of socialist democracy, pursue a realistic economic policy without running into excessive debt with the capitalist states, educate working people in the spirit of internationalism, show revolutionary vigilance and give a timely and resolute rebuff to anti-socialist forces," the politburo said.

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Robert Kennedy's assassin appeals to Edward Kennedy

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (A.P.) — Convicted assassin Sirhan B. Sirhan has appealed to Sen. Edward Kennedy in the apparent hope that it will get him out of prison sooner.

Sirhan, who killed Robert Kennedy, is up for parole Sept. 1, 1984, but the Los Angeles district attorney is fighting the release — claiming Sirhan has boasted he would have killed the Massachusetts senator.

But Sirhan has written to Mr. Kennedy denying the allegations as "false and unfounded," said Sirhan's attorney, releasing Sirhan's latest letter to Mr. Kennedy yesterday.

"I pray for your health, safety and long life as well as the safety and long life of your entire family," Sirhan wrote to Mr. Kennedy. "Please accept my remorse for what happened in the past." It was not Sirhan's first bid to enlist Mr. Kennedy. According to

the lawyer, Sirhan sent a Christmas card to the senator last December "wishing him a Merry Christmas" and asking Mr. Kennedy if he would formally state that he has no objections to Sirhan's release.

Mr. Kennedy responded coolly to that overture, saying that he did not want to interfere with California's justice system, Sirhan's lawyer said.

Sirhan's lawyer, Mr. Mobammad Mebdi, who is the president of the New York based American Arab Relations Committee, hopes the new letter will be more helpful in Sirhan to be released from Soladad State Prison, where he is serving a life term.

Dr. Mebdi said he is meeting with the board of prison terms Tuesday in Sacramento to request that the prosecutor's petition that Sirhan be kept in prison be dismissed.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Qadhafi postpones UAE visit

ABU DHABI, Aug. 22 (R) — A visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi planned for today has been postponed until tomorrow, the official Emirates News agency said. It gave no reason for the postponement. The agency said yesterday that Col. Qadhafi, now in Ethiopia, would have talks with UAE president Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan on bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest. The visit was first announced only hours before it was due to start.

Oil refinery ablaze in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Aug. 22 (R) — Firemen are fighting an oil tank fire which began on Thursday and forced the closure of one of Kuwait's three refineries, the official Kuwait News Agency reported today. One person was killed. The agency quoted Public Works Minister Abdulla Al Dakhil as saying that one tank was still blazing but the fire in four others had been put out. The state-owned Kuwait National Petroleum Company had to close its Shu'aybah oil refinery when the fire broke out early on Thursday. The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam said the fire started with a violent explosion. Smoke could be seen 10 kilometres away. The authorities are investigating the cause of the fire. Shu'aybah refinery, with a capacity of 200,000 barrels per day, is one of three in Kuwait. The small Gulf state has huge reserves of crude oil and has been one of the Gulf's major exporters since the 1950s.

Burg hopeful on autonomy talks

TEL AVIV, Aug. 22 (R) — Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg has said that the gap between Israel and Egypt on outstanding questions in the Palestinian autonomy talks could be bridged. Dr. Burg is head of the ministerial committee handling the negotiations. In a television interview last night he said a solution to such questions as control of water resources, security and the authority to be vested in the administrative council to run the Israeli-occupied areas was possible, but it would be extremely difficult. A decision might be made during Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to Egypt next week and to the United States next month to intensify the negotiations. The United States had not yet decided in what framework to continue the autonomy talks, Dr. Burg said. Good progress had been made on the question of elections for the administrative council, he said. Israel and Egypt agreed at Camp David to grant Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip limited autonomy for a period of five years before deciding on the permanent status of the areas.

PIA hijackers tried in absentia

KARACHI, Aug. 22 (A.P.) — A military court hearing testimony on the March 2 hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines jetliner was told the three hijackers received six months of terrorist training in Kabul, and the weapons were smuggled aboard the plane by an airport security guard. Pakistan's investigating agency, the FIA, presented evidence to the special military court trying the three hijackers, who are believed to be in Syria, in absentia. Five persons accused of assisting the hijackers will stand trial on a variety of felony charges. The FIA said airport security guard Mohammad Essa was wearing his uniform when he carried a woman's handbag on board the jetliner March 2. The bag contained three handgrenades and three revolvers, the FIA charged. Mr. Essa is reported to have confessed to police. The 13-day hijacking was organised by members of AJ Zulfikar, led by Mr. Murtaza Bbutto, eldest son of executed prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He has vowed to overthrow President Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq's regime by any means.

To bring about an inner sense of achievement



Text and photos by Suzanne Zu'mut-Black Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Eight-year-old Shua'a is a cheerful and friendly girl with a ready smile and a certain mischievous charm. When she meets you she shows a lively and open interest in you and may even be a little coquettish.

Shua'a is meotally handicapped and 70 per cent deaf. She is a boarder at the Wadi Seer Special Education Centre run by the Medical Health Society which takes care of, and trains those children whose disability is considered to be moderate.

When Shua'a was admitted to the centre over a year ago, she was completely helpless. She had lived in a silent world of her own which excluded contact, understanding and affection, and was devoid of even the most rudimentary skills. She needed help to dress, wash and feed herself. She was unable to recognise numbers, letters, shapes or colours. She could not pronounce a single word, not even

her own name.

Due to a cerebral disorder Shua'a had great difficulty in co-ordinating the movements of her arms, legs and mouth. She could not walk straight, nor could she wear a pair of slippers or hold a spoon.

When she arrived at the Wadi Seer centre, Shua'a was also totally anti-social. She was given to frequent bouts of anger and frustration and would often physically attack other children. At times she would be overtaken by prolonged periods of heart broken weeping. Her future appeared to be one complete dependence on others and isolation from the warmth of social contact.

For children like Shua'a, training is a slow and laborious undertaking which requires unlimited patience and dedication from her teachers. First they must win her confidence by a genuine and constant show of affection, and then gradually introduce her to social contact with other children. The daily fears of her limited world must be discovered and overcome

before any progress can be expected.

In Shua'a's case for instance, she was unable to use the toilet and displayed great distress when she approached it. But by gentle training every thirty minutes she is now completely self-reliant.

In one year of living at the Wadi Seer centre, Shua'a's progress has been remarkable, considering the handicaps with which she had begun. In her daily life, she makes her own bed, washes and dresses herself, eats unaided and has acquired table manners and basic social courtesies. She now relates well to other children and has become something of a leader.

Shua'a can recognise colour and shape. She can write a few simple words on the blackboard and can hold a pencil properly. She can count up to 15 and recognises the significance of symbols like () and () in simple equations. She can vocalise a few words and relate them to objects. When she cannot articulate she has been taught to communicate in other ways, for example by facial expressions.

Despite her physical handicaps

Shua'a, after regular physiotherapy, can now help with chores at the centre. She assists in clearing tables after meals, washing dishes and maintaining the tidiness of the centre in general. She has the ability to go for extended walks on shopping expeditions and has the co-ordination to stamp an envelope and post it.

Shua'a will never be a fully productive member of the society. Her limitations are too severe. Her training which has only just begun, is aimed however at developing those potentialities which she does have. When she returns to her home, she will no longer be a burden on herself and her family. She will be able to contribute to the life around her and to share in it.

Perhaps the most enduring quality which Shua'a's training has created is her inner sense of achievement which has transformed the frightened, confused, small girl a year ago into the smiling child of today.

In one year of living at the Wadi Seer Special Education Centre, the cheerful, friendly and sometimes coquettish Shua'a (left) has made remarkable progress. She now makes her own bed (below) and eats unaided (right).



Despite the handicaps with which she had started, Shua'a can now write a few words on the blackboard (right) and can hold a pencil properly (below). She can also count up to 15 and recognises the significance of algebraic symbols in simple equations.



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Cartoon
- 6:00 Children's programme
- 6:20 Local programme
- 6:50 Arabic series
- 7:00 Programme preview
- 7:15 Local programme
- 7:30 A programme on Romania
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Local programme
- 10:15 Stone
- 11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:10 Edward the Seventh
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Stone

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 7:50 News Headlines
- 10:00 Pop Session
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 French Pop Stars
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 15:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Listener's Choice
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:30 Jazz Hour
- 19:00 Newsdesk
- 19:30 Music
- 20:00 Evening Show
- 21:00 News Summary
- 21:03 Evening Show
- 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Moment Musical 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 L. B. or 05:30 The Maid of the Mill 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Washington Square 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Soviet Life through Official Literature 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Off the Beaten Track 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 New Britons 13:30 Short Story 13:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show 14:30 Gerald C. Potter 15:00 World Newsdesk 15:15 From the Promenade Concert 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Introduce 17:45 Sportscall 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsrel 18:30 The Psychology of Prejudice 19:00 Country Style 19:15 Look at Mr. Punch 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Portraits of Our Time 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World News 22:09 Science in Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportscall 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Brain of Britain 1981

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, feature "People in

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY

ARRIVALS:

- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:45 Cairo
- 8:55 Agaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
- 10:10 Beirut
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 14:00 Jeddah (SV)
- 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 16:35 Athens
- 16:45 Rawalpindi (BA)
- 16:45 Tunis, Tripoli
- 17:15 Chicago, New York
- 17:30 Vienna
- 17:35 Paris
- 17:40 Geneva, Brussels
- 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
- 17:50 Madrid
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:30 Rome (IT)
- 18:30 Rome
- 19:00 Geneva, Zurich
- 19:50 Frankfurt (LH)
- 19:50 Frankfurt
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 24:00 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 3:30 Cairo
- 4:30 Cairo
- 6:30 Paris
- 6:50 Beirut
- 7:00 Agaba
- 8:55 Cairo (EA)
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 9:30 London (BA)
- 9:30 Athens, Amsterdam
- 9:30 Beirut (KLM)
- 9:30 London (BA)
- 10:00 Frankfurt

- 10:10 Rome
- 10:45 Athens, Copenhagen, Beirut (SK)
- 11:00 Amsterdam, N. York
- 11:10 Athens
- 11:30 Cairo
- 12:05 London
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:40 Cairo
- 13:00 Cairo (EA)
- 15:00 Jeddah (SV)
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 17:45 London (BA)
- 18:30 Abu Dhabi
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:15 Riyadh
- 19:20 Bahrain, Doha
- 19:30 Jeddah
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo (EA)
- 20:30 Dubai, Muscat
- 21:00 Baghdad
- 21:30 Bangkok
- 01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:
- Amman: Anwar Musa Al Haj 71020/79420 Muneer Wardah (—)
- Zarqa: Akram Haddad 85590
- Irbid: Fakri Sweileb 3240/2928
- PHARMACIES:
- Amman: Al Salam 36730 Al Qudis 21370 Al Hayya 24636 Samer 66194/63
- Zarqa: Al Jayyousy (—)
- Irbid: Al Shamal 2680
- TAXIS:
- Jerusalem 39655 Talal 25021 Al Amman 56059 Faisal 22051 Al Burj 61028
- CULTURAL CENTRES
- American Centre 41520 British Council 36147-8

- French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Haya Arts Centre 65195 Al Hussein Youth City 67181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.A. 64251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
- Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays.
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal

Luwelbdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

PRAYER TIMES FOR SUNDAY

- Fajr 3:30
- Sunrise 5:04

- Dhuhr 11:42
- 'Asr 3:20
- Maghreb 6:20
- 'Isha 7:39

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

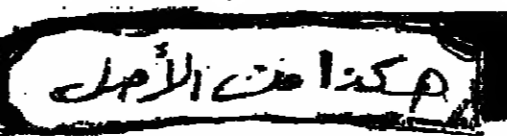
UAE dirham	91.8/92.8	(for every 100)	27.4/27.6
Omani rial	975.3/980.6		
U.S. dollar	336/338		
U.K. sterling	638.4/642.2		
W. German mark	137.6/138.4		
Swiss franc	139.3/138.4		
Italian lire			
			147.8/148.7
			123.8/124.5
			64.8/65.2
			84.3/84.8
			27.4/27.6

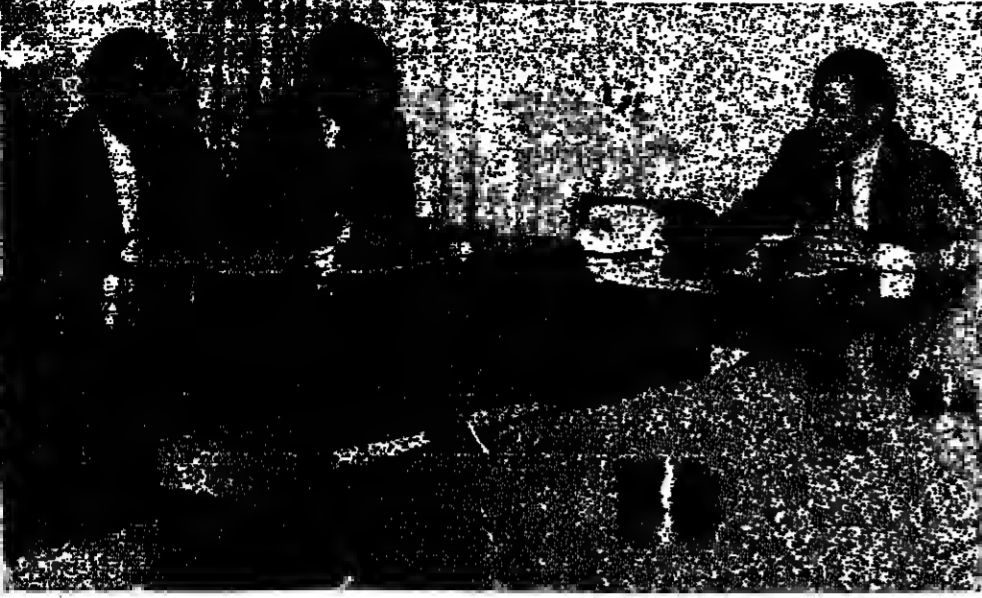
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92286
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111
- Firstaid, fire, police 199
- Fire headquarters 22899
- Cablegram or telegram 18
- Telephone: Information 11 Jordan and Middle East, nak calls 12 Overseas radio and satellite calls 17 Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	60	40	Bananas	260	200
Eggplant	130	90	Apples (Green)	360	300
Potatoes	130	100	Apples (Red)	380	300
Marrow (small)	200	150	Apples	390	300
Marrow (large)	120	80	Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Cucumber (small)	200	150	Apples (Starken)	200	150
Cucumber (large)	120	80	Melons	100	80
Fagqous	120	70	Water Melons	120	200
Peas	260	200	Plums (Red)	250	200
Okra (Green)	250	180	Plums (Yellow)	250	200
Okra (Red)	250	180	Apricots	150	200
Muloukhiyah	80	50	Cherries	200	150
Hot Green Pepper	120	70	Lemons	200	150
Cabbage	110	60	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	120	100
Onions (dry)	120	80	Oranges (Waxed)	170	120
Garlic	550	500	Grapesfruit	160	100
Carrots	130	90	Grape	150	100
Potatoes (local)	120	80	Fig	300	200
Grape leaves	250	200	Peach	200	150





Agriculture Minister Marwan Doudin meets with a delegation from the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Food Programme on Saturday (Petra photo)

Doudin reviews agriculture plans with joint FAO/WFP delegation

Aug. 22 (Petra) — The government is reviewing highlands and rain-fed regions in preparation of extending areas planted with olives and vines, Agriculture Minister Marwan Doudin said today.

At a meeting with a visiting delegation from the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Food Programme (WFP), Doudin also expressed Jordan's appreciation of the aid for U.N. assistance in helping to develop agricultural projects.

assessment of projects for developing highlands regions carried out in the past few years with the help of the FAO and WFP. The visit marks the conclusion of the first stage of these projects.

The next stage, expected to start in 1983, entails projects to prevent soil erosion, the reclamation of land and the planting of forest and fruit trees. The new stage, in which the WFP will participate by donating \$16 million, is to be included in the Ministry of Agriculture's coming five-year plan.

The first stage, which began in 1978, entailed reclaiming and cultivating 120,000 dunums, which were planted with trees and surrounded by retaining walls.

Food aid programme begins for northern Jordan Valley students

Aug. 22 (Petra) — The Department of Social Development, in cooperation with the Catholic Relief Service, today distributing food to needy students in seven southern Jordanian villages.

Benefiting from the four-day distribution programme are 1,200 in the villages of Ghor Al Safi, Al Naqa', Al Jour, Feifeh, I Hailitha and Al Nazra'.

Romanian envoy praises Jordan-Bucharest ties on national day statement

Aug. 22 (J.T.) — Relations between Jordan and Romania are "developing in a positive manner," the Romanian ambassador here, Mr. G. Grosu, said today.

In a statement on the 37th anniversary of the Romanian Revolution, Mr. Grosu said that as "excellent relations" exist between the two countries, the Romanian President's visit to Jordan in 1978 was a "historic event." He praised the "uninterrupted dialogue on international, as well as on bilateral and commercial issues to be fruitful."

Trade has reached a high level and today many students are studying in Jordan, he said. "By contributing to the social development of the Middle East, Jordan is playing a role that is of global significance," he added. "The global setting of the conflict demands the participation of a United Nations body with the participation of the countries concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to the end of just and lasting peace."

He renewed his country's support for the Israeli-Iraqi nuclear reactor and which, he said, was a "major step in the development of inter-state relations, in the spirit of national independence, sovereignty, of territorial integrity, an act setting precedents in the history of the region."

He said the situation in the Middle East is "most worrying" as a result of the military actions of the Israeli and Lebanese forces and the sovereignty of the region.

King cables Ceausescu

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of good wishes to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his country's national day.

In his cable King Hussein expressed his sincere wishes for the president's best health and happiness, and wished the Romanian people further progress and prosperity.



Nicolae Ceausescu

difficulties between the forces in that country should stop."

He called upon the Lebanese people to "rally, above any political and religious differences, in order to ensure Lebanon's free and sovereign existence."

Romania and Jordan established diplomatic links in April 1965 and since then there have been three summit meetings between King Hussein and President Ceausescu: in Bucharest (January 1974), Amman (April 1975) and Bucharest (February 1980).

Talhouni calls for solidarity

DAMASCUS, Aug. 22 (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni today appealed to Arab parliamentarians to work towards achieving Arab solidarity and help Arab governments sidestep differences so that the Arab Nation can firmly and courageously stand up against Israel's challenges.

Addressing a meeting of heads of Arab parliaments here, Mr. Talhouni said that Israel's treacherous attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor is a clear indication of Israel's intentions and designs against the Arab Nation and its future generations.

"The Arab Nation will never relinquish its rights, shrines and lands, no matter how long it takes to recover them," Mr. Talhouni said.

CAEU team back from Somalia, Sudan

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — A delegation from the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) returned here last night after visits to Somalia and Sudan which lasted several days.

The visits were within the framework of the CAEU's efforts aimed at implementing the resolutions passed at its latest session, CAEU Assistant Director Nasouh Al Barghouti, who headed the delegation, said.

He said that the Sudanese and Somali ministers in charge of joint Arab economic action have given their initial approval of projects which will be discussed by the CAEU's 38th session in Amman sometime in December.

Iraqi team leaves after joint firm agreement

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — A delegation representing the Iraqi civil aviation organisation today left Amman after a short visit during which was signed an agreement to establish an Arab air cargo company jointly between Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline and Iraqi Airways.

The new company will work on international lines linking the Middle East, Europe, the Far East, Africa and South and North America.

to recover them," Mr. Talhouni said. He called on Arab parliamentarians to support the Arab Parliamentary Union's activities to serve the Arab national interest.

The meeting of heads of Arab parliaments comes at a critical stage in the history of the Arab Nation in view of Israel's recurrent acts of aggression on Lebanon, arbitrary measures against the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, confiscation of Arab territory and the establishment of settlements, Mr. Talhouni said.

He said that Israel's plan to build a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea is a military, political and economic act of aggression designed to dismember the Arab Nation and disintegrate and weaken its various parts.



Nasreddin Al Assad

Aal al-Bayt Foundation bureau elected

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — A five-member executive bureau for the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Aal al-Bayt Foundation) was elected today. The bureau chaired by Dr. Nasreddin Al Assad, includes Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, chief Islamic justice; Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayat, dean of the Shar'ia faculty; Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Douiri, professor of history at the University of Jordan, and Dr. Mahmoud Al Ghoul, professor of Arabic literature at Yarmouk University.

Madaba's new mayor announces municipal plans

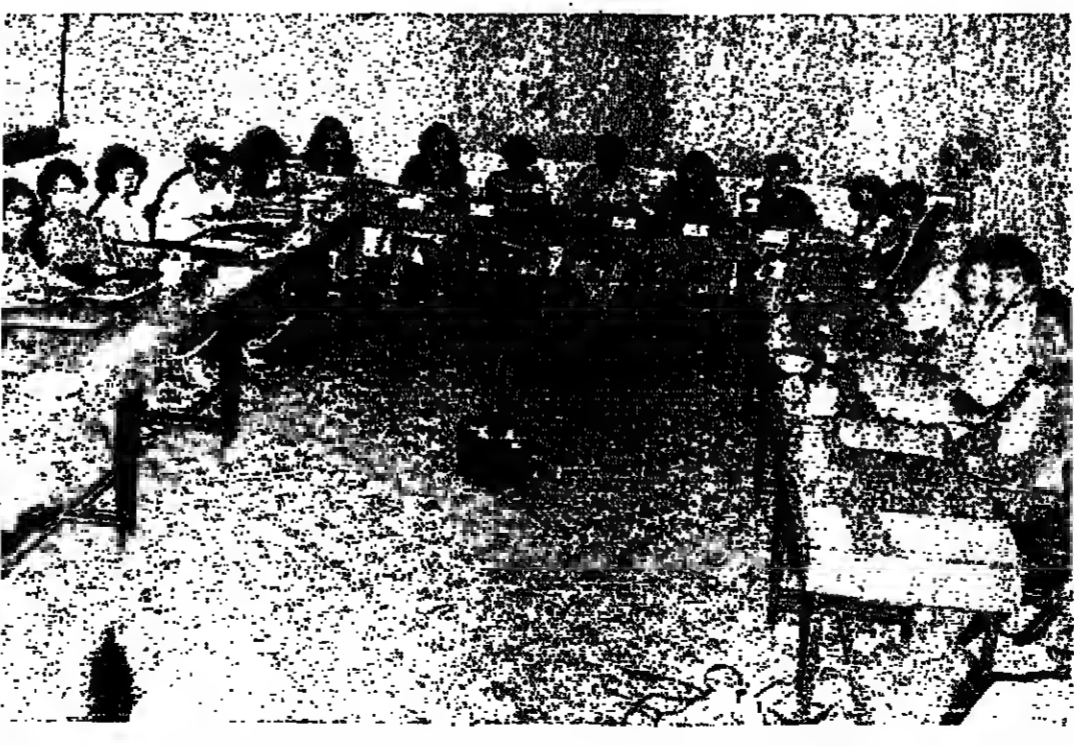
MADABA, Aug. 22 (Petra) — The new municipal council here has drawn up a comprehensive plan for projects to be carried out in the city, newly appointed Mayor Ahmad Al Azaydeh announced today.

He said that the council will purchase land for

the industrial zone, will establish a cattle market, a retail marketplace, a conference hall, public parks and a mini-recreational complex.

The council will strive to provide cleaning services for streets and to improve its own technical and administrative systems, he said.

Employees study filing procedures



AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — A five-day training course in filing opened at the Institute of Public Administration today. Taking part in the course are participants from the public and private sectors who will be trained in general filing systems, classification and enumeration of files and methods of keeping them handy for constant reference. The participants will also pay visits to the Social Security Corporation and the Urban Development

Department to look into their filing systems. In opening the first session the institute's director, Dr. Mohammad Malallah, spoke about the development of the institute, its programmes and services to various institutions. Also speaking was Dr. Hanna Qaqish, of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, who said that the course is aimed at raising the efficiency of staff working in the records sections of various companies and public institutions.

Rural phone expansion plans outlined

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said today that his ministry is taking speedy measures to expand and improve telephone services in the rural regions of Jordan, and that a JD 40 million project is under way to introduce the improvements.

The minister was speaking during a tour of three areas where he opened branch post offices. These were at the Prince Hamzah housing estate, Marj Al Hamam, Khreibet Al Souq and Al Lubban on the outskirts of Amman. He said a major project to be

implemented at Marj Al Hamam soon will entail the installation of a telephone exchange with a 3,000-line capacity to serve the Marj Al Hamam locality and nearby areas.

The minister called on heads of village councils to speed up work on organisational designs for their villages before the Ministry of Communications can expand telephone networks.

At Wadi Seer, the minister inspected postal services and discussed with municipal council officials the opening of a branch post office at Bayader Wadi Seer.

Prince Mohammad visits police



AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — His Highness Prince Mohammad today called at the Public Security Directorate and met with its director, Maj. Gen. Mamoun Khalil. He was briefed on the functions of

the directorate's various units and departments. Prince Mohammad also met with several senior public security officers, and expressed satisfaction with the activities of the directorate.

IDB supports 102 small businesses

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (J.T.) — The Industrial Development Bank granted loans totalling JD 294,000 to craftsmen and small industries in 1980.

The 102 loans went to people starting handicraft workshops for the production of bricks and tiles; for carpentry work, blacksmithing, machine fitting and food and soap industries; for ready-to-wear clothing, printing and photography ventures.

The bank has just announced 11 new loans, worth a total of JD 1,109 million, to finance the establishment of two bakeries, a hotel and a factory for producing household appliances; for the expansion of two existing factories, a tissue paper factory, a shoe factory, a fruit juice canning factory and a metal furniture plant.

A bank spokesman said that the new industries will create 140 new jobs.

With the new loans, the bank this year has granted JD 4,480 million in loans to various industries.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Kuwait health conference

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (J.T.) — The under-secretary of the Ministry of Health, Dr. Rizq Al Rashdan, has received an invitation from his Kuwaiti counterpart to attend the first conference on sanitation in Middle Eastern hospitals. The conference will be held in Kuwait in the middle of November.

First Arab vets' meeting set

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (J.T.) — Federation of Arab veterinarians will begin its first meeting in Amman on Sept. 7. The conference, organised in cooperation with the Jordanian veterinarians' association, will discuss scientific research papers designed to promote the veterinary profession and ways of improving animal wealth in the Arab World. Taking part in the four-day meeting will be delegates from almost all Arab countries.

Red Cross, Crescent meeting

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the executive committee meetings of Arab Red Cross and Red Crescent societies which will begin in Tunis on Sept. 7. Participants in the meetings will discuss subjects connected with the agenda of the Arab conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies which will be held in Bahrain in October, to coordinate Arab societies' stands prior to a four-day international conference of Red Cross societies in Manila on Nov. 2. The president of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, will represent Jordan at the Tunis meetings.

'Ai Municipality improvements

KARAK, Aug. 22 (Petra) — The municipality of 'Ai in Karak Governorate today decided to asphalt 30,000 square metres of the village's streets at a cost of JD 60,000. The town's mayor said that the municipality will buy 150 lighting units at a cost of JD 4,000. It will also purchase a piece of land for use as a graveyard and to establish two elementary schools for boys and girls, he added.

JD 170,000 loan for Rimon

JERASH, Aug. 22 (Petra) — The village council of Rimon in Jerash District today received a credit of JD 170,000 from the Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils. The money will be used to open roads and to enlarge the main entrance to the village.

Sarih municipality spruces up

IRBID, Aug. 22 (Petra) — The municipality of Sarih in Irbid Governorate today started constructing a drinking-water pipe network within the boundaries of the village. The JD 40,000 project entails the laying of 10 kilometres of pipe. The council also embarked on a JD 15,000 project for installing new street lights.

Irbid road projects done

IRBID, Aug. 22 (Petra) — The Directorate of Public Works in Irbid Governorate today finished a JD 100,000 project to open roads from Kufrunja to Anjara, and Sakch to Jerash.

American lawyer lectures on U.S. policy

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Petra) — Mr. Thomas Burlly, an American lawyer and owner of six American newspapers and publishing houses lectured yesterday at the International Affairs Society on the role that could be played by black Americans in U.S. policy. He emphasised that the 20 million blacks in the United States were becoming more influential on U.S. policies. He added that U.S. policies lacked rationalism and objectivity and was governed by pressure groups in the American society, particularly the Jewish lobby. Dr. Burlly said that the constant U.S. support of Israel was unjustified and failed to contribute towards bringing about a just peace in the Middle East, by recognising the Palestinians' rights who were bound to secure their independent entity sooner or later. He stressed the need for the presence of Arab information in America since information media played a major role in shaping U.S. policy.

For advertising in the JORDAN TIMES Call: 67171-23-4

Developing the civil service

By Dr. Majdi Sab

IT WOULD BE WRONG to pretend that the quality of civil service in Jordan is compatible with the ambitious objectives of the new five-year development plan.

This has been emphasised by the plan itself which postulates that attention given so far to the development of civil service is not enough to enhance its performance and improve its efficiency.

The high attrition rate in the public sector witnessed in the past few years, and the absence of well identified job standards and procedures, together with the prevailing trend to inflate the civil service, have all led to the deterioration of the quality of services rendered to the public at large.

In an attempt to find sensible solutions to these problems, the plan recommends the formation of a "royal commission" which will review the state of civil service. The commission's scope of work, as envisaged by the plan, includes studying the overall requirements of administrative and corporate development, recommending appropriate

policies and procedures, boost the development of the civil service, and, finally, supervising the execution of the recommendations within a specific timetable.

The task of the proposed commission will not be an easy one. The plan has only identified a wide area of work which includes the most alternatives to choose from.

But what is really required for more compliance?

The commission's work will involve a comprehensive appraisal of the present state of civil service: laws, regulations which are applied now and working conditions of civil servants. The commission will also find it necessary to develop a fair and accurate method to measure the productivity of civil service which, in the absence of reliable data, may prove to be difficult to measure.

The backbone of the commission's work should be a recommendation of an alternative development strategy for the civil service compatible with the objectives of economic and social development. The aim of such strategy would be to reduce the cost of civil service and improve its overall productivity.



"Thank You, Dr. Weisberger. I Think We'll Call Him Neutron."

Path to disaster

THE QUESTIONS about the clash of American and Libyan planes that must be asked by all concerned people today is not who fired first or in whose water did the incident occur. The questions that have to be asked and answered honestly are more profound than that. And they are about both the Americans and the Arabs.

We think it rather unimpressive that the United States would find it appropriate to bring all its shiny new planes and warships for a provocative military exercise off the Libyan coast. Regardless of one's view of Libya's intentions or behaviour, for a super-power deliberately to challenge a smaller nation such as Libya is more in line with the psychology of bullies than that of responsible global powers.

And yet, there are questions to be asked of the Libyans as well. The lack of Arab credibility on the international level will be aggravated if this incident is allowed to pass with only another round of Arab denunciations and accusations of imperialist plots by the United States. Libya has been vocal in its call for Arab action in the battle for Arab rights and dignity — and yet Libya sells about 40 per cent of its oil to the United States. The contradictions of the Arab World are there for all to examine yet again. They should be slowly reversed if we are ever to salvage our self-respect and dignity.

We see the American-Libyan clash primarily as a reflection of the near total insensitivity of the United States to the Arab World, which in turn is largely promoted by the contradictions in the policies of the Arabs themselves. To continue on this path will lead to disaster.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: The emergence of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 1961 was the first serious attempt to break the industrialised nations' monopoly over oil which has a significant strategic importance.

OPEC's policy also has been to direct oil revenues to serve the producers' national interests, and those of the developing nations. Naturally oil-consuming, industrialised nations saw in OPEC a cartel which would threaten their interests and their 'oil monopoly', as well as an influential element over world economy.

Hitherto, OPEC has managed to withstand the industrialised nations' pressures and ambitions, and preserved the minimum cohesion among its members by means of maintaining a consensus over oil prices and adopting a unified oil production policy.

However, this cohesion seems to be faltering today because some of OPEC's members have adopted a policy line incompatible with that originally drawn up by the oil exporters, which subsequently led to the current world oil glut and prompted several oil-consuming nations to dishonour their oil contracts with OPEC — having replenished their oil reservoirs with supplies enough for months and perhaps years to come.

OPEC's cohesion is deemed necessary in view of the fact that oil has a strategic influence on the world's economic trends and policies, and particularly, because a unified oil policy gives OPEC and Third World nations some kind of advantage in the face of superpower rivalry and constant attempts to impose hegemony over different parts of the world.

AL DUSTOUR: The announcement by Yosef Burg, Israel's interior minister, that his government's position with regard to the autonomy talks with Egypt remains unchanged, contains nothing new. Still, this statement, by the leader of Israel's delegation to the talks, should open Arab eyes to the fact that the Zionist state will continue to adopt as a hard-line policy as ever vis-a-vis the occupied Arab territories. This also means that Menachem Begin's government's newly declared policy of flexibility towards the occupied lands, coupled with its attempts to revive the autonomy talks, does not imply in any way that Israel intends to introduce any single change in the original Zionist strategy or to give up its goal of total annexation of Arab land.

This perhaps is best manifested in Israel's continuous establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and in the application of Israeli laws there with the purpose of permanently linking the Arab economy with that of Israel.

The Israelis, as Israel Sharon has said, have no other choice but to reluctantly co-exist with the Arab inhabitants, and therefore they are eventually bound to strike up a deal with them. So, and in collaboration with the United States, Israel engineered the autonomy rule to ensure some sort of relationship with the Arab inhabitants — a relationship that would serve Israel's interests and guarantee its continued domination of Arab land.

This situation should not throw the Arabs into despair but calls on them to take appropriate action at all levels to effect an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, and to force Israel to recognise the Palestinian rights.

At least they can start by working towards holding an international conference of the Middle East to find a comprehensive solution to the problem.

Palestinian Self-determination: A perspective for peace

By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the final part of a series of major excerpts of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's new book, Palestinian Self-determination: A study of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The book has been published recently by Quartet Books.

A STABLE MIDDLE EAST is essential to put an end to the long years of suffering in that area, caused by four wars. These wars came about, in part, from the defective terms of the Mandate for Palestine of 1922. It is just and necessary that those States which are likely to derive considerable benefit from a stable Middle East together with the whole international community should lead their good offices to produce that result.

The climate for such an approach to an overall international settlement is not wholly adverse. The establishment of peace and stability in the area, that can lead to economic prosperity by regional cooperation, will be of benefit to all. The difficulties are truly formidable, but the achievement of peace is assuredly worth the endeavours. A just peace is an indisposible requirement for the well-being and prosperity of all the inhabitants of the area.

After a period of some sixty years of deprivation and subjection, justice and law combine to demand that the Palestinian people receive the rights originally pledged to them in the Covenant of the League of Nations. In the context of search for peace, the Arab consensus is best represented in the conclusions of the Baghdad, Tunis and Amman Summits. These reaffirmed the necessity of a 'comprehensive peace' based on the reinstatement of the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, and to determine their future and to establish an independent Palestinian State on their national soil.

The PLO was reaffirmed as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Arab Summits adopted a decision to continue to work 'within the scope of the United Nations'. In effect, almost all Arab States directly involved in the Near East conflict have committed themselves to a peaceful settlement of the conflict, based on United Nations Resolutions. However, Arab States insist on a 'comprehensive' settlement of the crisis. Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia is reported to have declared that if a 'comprehensive settlement was reached with Israel then it would be possible to discuss the issue of recognizing Israel within the same framework of a unified Arab stance, with the agreement of the Arab States'.

President Assad of Syria is quoted as telling the then US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that 'Syria's objective was a peace based on UN Security Council Resolution 338'. PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat, talking to Barbara Walters in September 1977 declared that he would 'definitely support Resolution 242 if a complementary resolution is passed which calls for a national homeland and Palestinian national rights... and it will be able to secure a kind of settlement and security in the Middle East for all times'.

Likewise, Jordan has demanded a new United Nations Resolution which, while based on 242 and 338, would underline the need to guarantee the Palestinians the right of self-determination. Both President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, prior to the Camp David negotiations, quoted Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for negotiated peace.

On 26 May 1975 President Sadat declared that Egypt would demand implementation of United Nations Resolution 242: "...the Palestinians must be represented, for the core of the problem is not the Golan Heights or Sinai, it is the Palestinian problem. If this question is not solved there will be no peace."

It appears clear that since the Camp David negotiations Egypt and Israel have deviated from this search for a comprehensive peace. The necessary means needed to implement Resolution 242 will be various. The withdrawal of Israel's military presence will require the interposition, by phases, of a UN peace-keeping force. Such a force will derive its Mandate from a UN Resolution, preferably of the Security Council, of which it becomes a subsidiary organ under Article 29 of the UN Charter.

The UN force contingents are provided by exchange of letters between the UN Secretary-General and the Government of each State providing a contingent. It will be necessary for such a UN force to operate on both sides of the Israeli withdrawal line. The presence and functioning of the force requires an agreement between the UN and the host States (6). This 'status of force agreement' must ensure that the termination of that presence can be achieved only by mutual agreement between the UN and the host State. Finally, there are the standard UN Force Regulations issued by the Secretary-General for the internal discipline and administration of the force.

Guarantees

There will also have to be a system of guarantees. This might take the form of a collective multilateral guarantee by all the States engaged in the negotiations reinforced, if need be, by the permanent members of the Security Council, to each State that is party of the dispute, i.e. Israel, the neighbouring Arab States and the new State of Palestine. The outside powers would also have to guarantee the demilitarization provisions against unilateral repudiation by any of the States parties to the dispute.

Though Israel seeks to obtain, sooner rather than later, recognition of its existence and guarantees for the security of its borders, it should, in return, consider giving up specifically what it may one day have to yield by force or internal division. Israel is aware that it may have a capacity for military victory, but it is no less aware that military victory offers no solution to the dispute. It desires to live in peace with its

neighbours and to be recognized by them as a State. I should, therefore, acknowledge the legitimate rights of its neighbours to such reciprocal recognition.

Self-determination

Israel, for its part, would have to declare its willingness to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in a formula mutually introduced by a third party. In any such negotiations the Palestinians must be allowed to take part as of right and through their own chosen representation. The Israelis have no ultimate option but to deal direct with the Palestinians in a general conference of settlement. This participation and recognition of the PLO in a general conference of settlement, convened on a UN initiative, stands well within the

when made. The engagement of the ten EEC countries, and possibly of other international groups, can moderate attempts by the two most powerful States, the USA and USSR to 'overload' the negotiations. It also gives added strength to the guarantees and enforcement mechanisms, and assists in giving security to the new State of Palestine and Israel within their new agreed frontier.

Inaction is too often more than an excuse for political immobility. The outside State have a political interest and an obligation to promote and participate in negotiations for a conference designed to arrive at an overall settlement of the dispute. All participants have Resolution 242 as their starting point and its implementation as their objective. The ultimate terms of settlement could be buttressed by that Resolution.

"The PLO, as the sole representatives of the Palestinians, have the support of the community of States. The most significant manifestation of this international legal standing is the status of observer conferred by the United Nations... If the Palestinians propose to act jointly or in association with the Jordanians in their search for peace—so be it. Today, however, it can be said of the Palestinians that, 'They who possess nothing in the present, have the best right to claim a portion of the future'."

principles specified in Resolution 242.

The establishment of a new Palestinian Arab State in the area is not envisaged within the context of Security Council Resolution 242 but is not inconsistent with it. The practicalities of achieving a revised Resolution 242 may no longer be feasible, but that is not necessarily an impediment to a general conference of settlement establishing such a State, which would then fall within the principles of Resolution 242.

If follows that Israel may have to be prepared to live with a new Arab State of Palestine. That new State will have to co-exist and co-operate and respect all other States in the region under conditions of genuine stability, peace and mutual recognition. This means there will have to be agreed frontiers.

The role of third parties

The idea of an overall peace settlement involving as many States as possible may carry considerable merit. If the USA supports this consensus of the community of States, then for the first time Israel will be able to conduct its own foreign policy, within the limitations of the overall settlement.

The obstacles to the commencement of proper negotiations have to be removed by a third party. States from outside the Middle East will have to be present to take an active part in the negotiations and to help formulate the overall settlement. Such States must also agree to protect and enforce the settlement.

The existing Arab-Israeli dispute in the Near East should be 'shut off from wider Near East "realpolitik" considerations. The climate for the overall international settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute is not wholly adverse. It may be worth the attempt.

Legal security

The international community of States has now been confronted with an impasse which, in itself, is a standing threat to international peace. Israel's legal view is that it is entitled to remain in the West Bank with a status of its own selection, being something more than that of a belligerent occupant and something less than that of a State vested with territorial sovereignty. It keeps open its claim to 'filling a vacuum' over those areas until such time as it thinks its security is assured. Such a posture may, at any given moment, be very convenient policy, but it does not accord with international law, nor does it promote a climate of peace.

Israel seeks to reinforce that position by claiming that its national security renders its continued presence in those territories necessary. It claims to be the sole judge of any threat to that security. A defensive response to military force may end up by being excessive and aggressive. It is a matter of proportion. Any peace settlement requires negotiations and must be consensual. Israel asserts as a matter of its sovereignty that it is under no legal obligation to negotiate

except on such conditions as it considers appropriate to its interests. Israel thus adopts a highly selective approach to international law.

Jerusalem

Israel found the UN Partition Plan of 1947 acceptable in the proposal for a Jewish State, but unacceptable as to the corpus separatum for the City of Jerusalem and the establishment of an Arab State. It used the first part of the Plan to support its claim to statehood and membership of the UN in May 1948. This is a selective attitude to the application of international law. International law binds Israel in its entirety. Its statehood and sovereignty are derived solely from that law. Israel also ignores the fact that the Partition Plan was agreed by the Mandatory and the UN. None of the territories, Jerusalem, the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, was at any time *terra nullius*. Each was subject to the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Mandate, the Charter and the Partition Plan. It was not open to Israel to annex Jerusalem, by implication in 1967, and expressly and formally in 1980.

The question of Jerusalem demands separate yet related agreements. Legal arrangements of some intricacy are needed for the administration of the City, for access to, and worship at, the Holy Places, with arrangements for the Holy Places outside Jerusalem.

Human rights and self-determination

International law has moved a long way from the period when it applied almost exclusively to States. The various international and regional agreements on human rights, established since 1945, dispel that contention. The collective right of a people to self-determination is now part of the international law of human rights. In the case of the Palestinians that right has a formidable legal paternity. Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Mandate of 1922 envisaged one distinct nationhood for the community in Palestine, both of Jews and Arabs, after a transitory period of assistance by the British Mandatory. The UN Partition Plan of 1947, established within the competence of the UN and the Mandatory, substantially modified the idea of one State for the inhabitants of Palestine. It proposed two new States, with specified borders, an economic union and Jerusalem as a *corpus separatum*. Resort to armed force in 1948 led to the emergence of one State of Israel in part of the former Mandate territory of Palestine. The present independent State of Jordan emerged, by stages, from 1922. It received its final attributes of independence and sovereignty from the Jordan-United Kingdom Treaty of Alliance of 1946, two years before the emergence of Israel as an international entity. It is therefore erroneous for Israeli apologists to claim that the Arab State, envisaged in the Partition Plan of 1947, had already emerged in Palestine by that date and that there was no need for another.

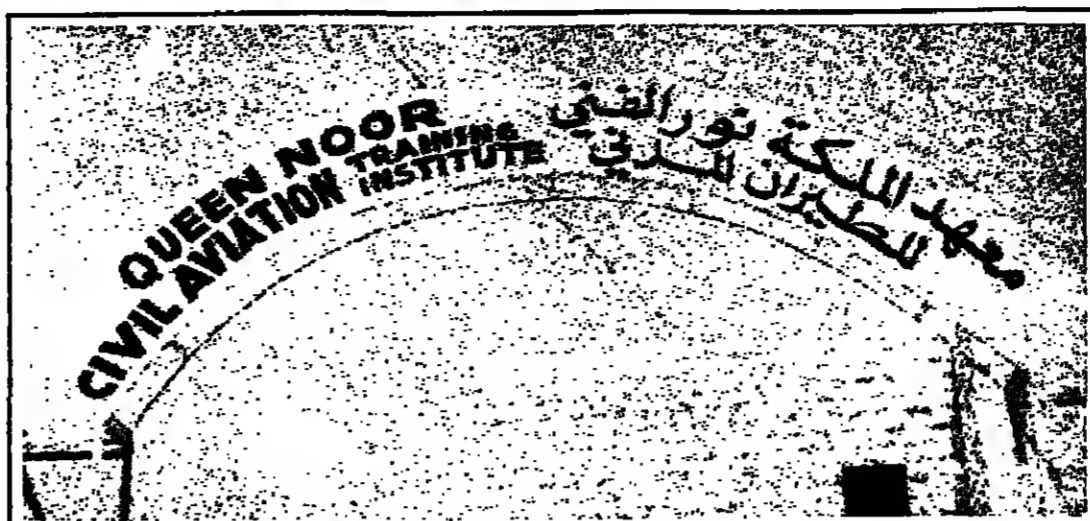
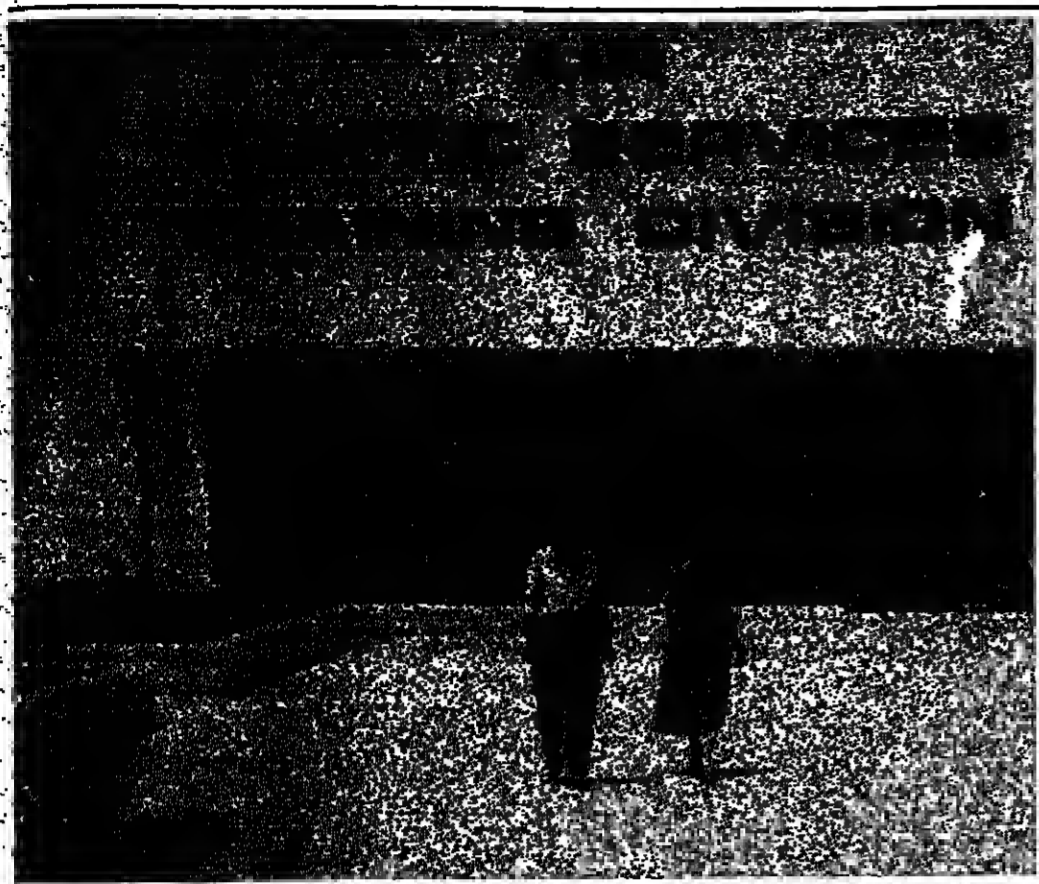
Whatever the precise legal effects of the Israeli-Jordanian Armistice of February 1949, Jordan exercised effective and exclusive *de facto* governmental authority in the West Bank from 1949. Any defects in the *de jure* title to territorial sovereignty are relevant only if disputed legal claim by these two States of Jordan and Israel as to title to sovereignty. They do not affect the legal rights of the Palestinians under the Covenant, the Mandate, the Partition Plan, the UN Charter, the Conventions on the rights, the two recent treaties of the International Court of Justice and the writings of jurists. These are of law together add up to a middle case in international law. To that corpus of legal principles must be added the UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of 1960, and the Declaration on Principles of International Law of 1975. Neither of these instruments amend the UN Charter, but now form part of the interpretative law of the Charter. Together they support the fact that self-determination is more than a legal principle. Two UN Covenants on Human Rights have brought that principle into the domain of law.

The exercise by the Palestinians of their right of self-determination is the lawful mode of filling 'vacuum' in territorial sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza. The legal basis of Israel's continued presence in those areas of belligerent occupant turns the validity of its claim to sovereignty. This is a matter which for careful investigation of military pacts and as to what the terms of Security Council Resolution 242 meet any threat to Israel's security. The principles to be applied to the establishment of a just peace were adopted unanimously in Resolution 242 by the UN organ entrusted with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. One of those principles was need for Israel's withdrawal from 'territories occupied'.

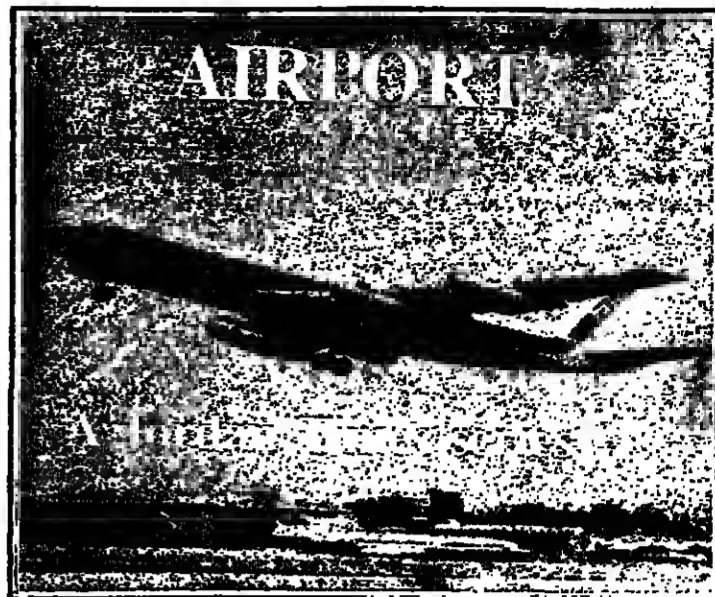
The correlative principles account of Israel's 'security' Israel's decision to remain in the West Bank and Gaza for four years has not released it from obligations that international law imposed upon it as a belligerent occupant. Such obligations are not avoided by designating territories 'administered' as 'occupied'. The law of belligerent occupation precludes the acts of destruction and confiscation of private property, deportations, and the arbitrary transfer of Israeli nationals into new settlements in areas which have been a constant feature of Israel's continued presence.

Basic security for the people of the region is indivisible. Aspirations for self-determination, peace and justice have to be considered with equal concern. The PLO, as the sole representative of the Palestinians, have the support of the community of States. The most significant manifestation of this international legal standing is the status of observer conferred by the United Nations. If the end of the day, the Palestinians propose to act jointly with the Jordanians in their search for peace—so be it. Today, however, it can be said of the Palestinians that, 'They who possess nothing in the present, have the best right to claim a portion of the future'.

كلمة السلام



Entrance to the civil aviation institute, near Amman Airport



Training the controller corps

no bar to entering the institute, which now has five women trainees.

OR'S NOTE: This is the in a series of articles on an Airport by Phyllis as.

oo is a sophisticated bus- these days, and staff have to hly trained to cope. the Queen Noor Civil Avia- training Institute the training

is intensive and skilled: so skilled that for every 50 applicants only eight people ever qualify.

The institute was set up in 1973 when it became apparent that Jordan did not have enough air traffic controllers for its expanding airport.

Since then the institute has grown and expanded to deal with telecommunications techniques;

aeronautical information services vital to every pilot and giving him details of the route he will take, weather conditions and any special information on his destination; marshalls, and airport management. The institute also trains people to use navigational aids and maintenance.

The next stage of its expansion will include specialist training for

the new radar equipment planned for the airport.

Since the institute first opened its doors, it has trained between 600 and 800 people.

Institute Director Aysar Akrawi Habboo said it had had immense difficulty recruiting the right type of trainee, because pay was so low.

A trainee will receive JD 50 a month — and his wages as a full time employee might rise only to JD 60.

The institute takes oo high school graduates, to give them a preliminary introduction to the job and an intensive course in English — the international aviation language.

Only after this initial four-month period does technical training proper start.

The first thing students must learn is discipline. "The job requires a lot of discipline. One silly mistake can cause an accident," Mrs. Habboo explained.

When students start their technical training they undergo the air traffic control course. They learn the theory and practice of aerodrome control before they complete three months of oo-the-job instruction.

If the appropriate training for a job is not available at the institute then special courses abroad have to be organised: But this is by no means an easy task.

"One reason we had to intro- duce our own training was that

when we needed extra air traffic controllers I was not able to find any free places abroad," Mrs. Habboo said.

"Also, sending people abroad is extremely expensive." One of the major problems of the institute is the high turnover of staff. After

they have undergone their special- ized training, including the inten- sive English course, trainees become highly desirable employ- ees, and the private sector can offer far higher wages than the government.

In order to keep enough qual-

ified operators the institute con- tinues to train more and more — something which Mrs. Habboo considers to be money-wasting in the long term.

Sex is oo bar to joining the insti- tute. It has had a number of women air traffic controllers graduate, and five women technicians are now training.

"We have visited a lot of avia- tion institutes throughout the Middle East and the rest of the world, and I believe that Jordan has the makings of an excellent training establishment," Mrs. Habboo added.

"Jordan compares very favour- ably with training institutes in the

developed world."

A lot of effort has been put into the actual approach to training. A student may lose interest for a time because lectures or infor- mation are being presented poorly, as Mrs. Habboo is well aware.

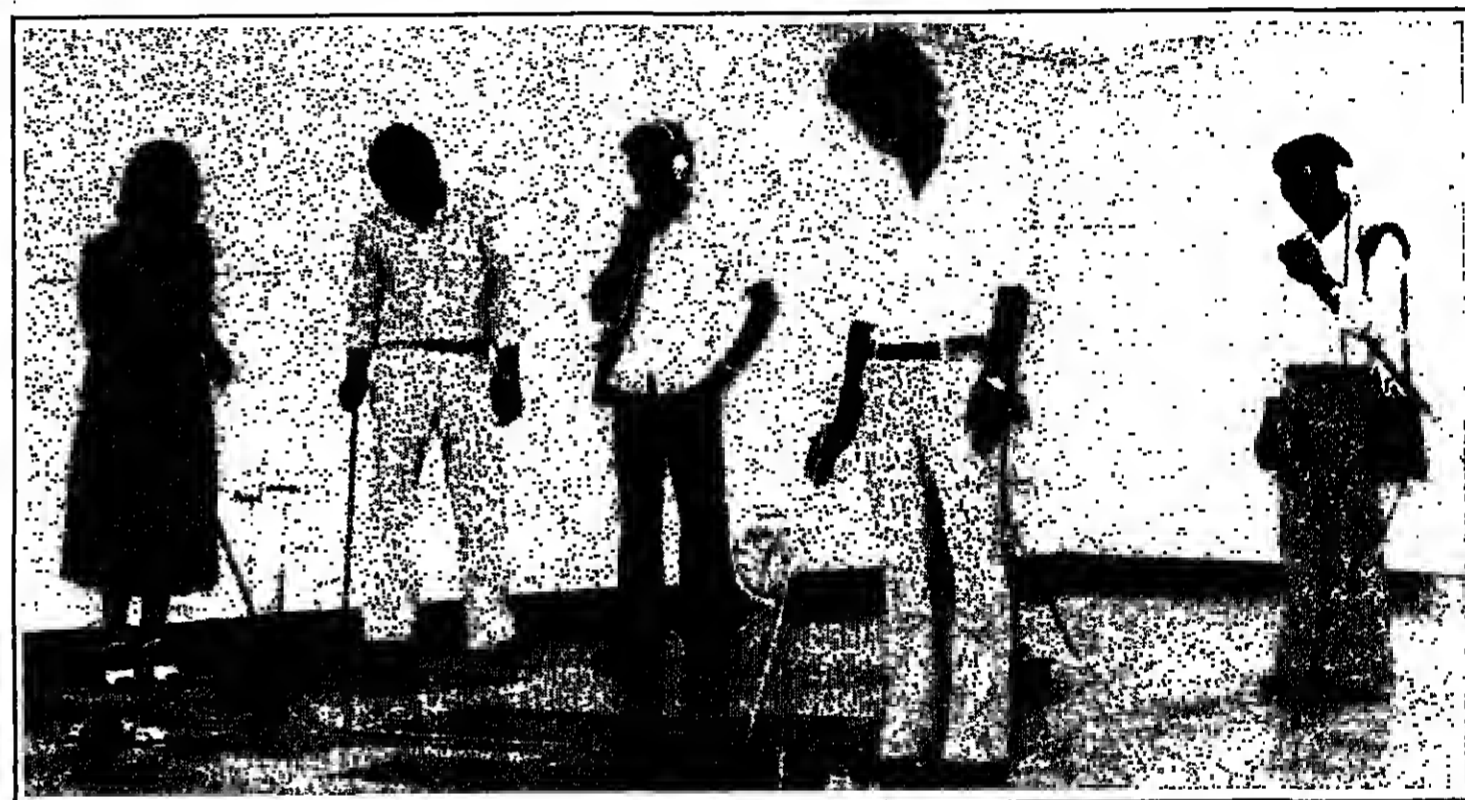
"I was not a very good student myself, and I remember the things that failed to hold my interest," she said. "We have tried to over- come those obstacles."

The institute will soon have a new building which will be used as a maooagement training school.

It has also developed its own teaching aids, such as audio-visual equipment and its own film library to help students.



age lab: an intensive English course is the first step



Small-scale class in air traffic control (Staff photos by Harout Baligean)

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World oil prices may fall to \$34, Saudis predict

GENEVA, Aug. 22 (R) — Saudi Arabia, having resisted pressure from other oil exporting countries to raise the cost of its oil, has now predicted that the average world price could fall as a result of this week's abortive OPEC meeting.

Ministers of OPEC, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, yesterday ended a tough five-day meeting called to agree a unified price structure in the face of a world glut of crude oil.

Saudi Arabia, by far the biggest OPEC producer and a longtime moderating influence in the 13-member organisation, required to raise its \$32 a barrel price to the level required by the majority of producers. The meeting left prices spread from \$32 to more than \$36.

The only concession offered by Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani was that his country would trim its output from the present near record 10 million barrels a day to nine million in September.

Sheikh Yamani told reporters last night he foresaw the average oil price falling from just above to somewhat below \$34 a barrel as the market forced some exporters to make direct price reductions or offer hidden discounts.

He said the Saudi price would now stay at \$32 until the end of 1982.

While unwilling to meet Sheikh Yamani's terms, the other exporters wanted a unified price so their oil would have a better chance of competing with the flood of Saudi crude in the surplus-ridden mar-

ket.

Sheikh Yamani said his September output cut would not erase the surplus glut. He expected the surplus glut to do what negotiations failed to achieve and force down some of the higher quotes closer to his level.

Countries that to trim prices may, however, find the Saudi reduction in output helpful in regaining customers. Conference sources said Nigeria, its sales down 40 per cent since January, had indicated it wished to cut prices by several dollars.

Asked if he did not foresee further bruising tussles at the next OPEC session in December, Sheikh Yamani said: "I have built my muscles."

Critics of Saudi policy included Iran and Libya.

Japanese economy on target

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (R) — The Japanese economy, backed by strong exports, is on target for about six per cent real growth in the 1981-82 financial year following a good first-quarter (April to June) performance, Economic Planning Agency sources said.

They said the agency was expected to announce early next month that the economy expanded by about 1.5 per cent in the first quarter, compared with one per cent growth in the previous three months.

Japan achieved five per cent real growth after allowing for inflation in fiscal 1980, outstripping the economies of other major industrial democracies.

Pressure on IMF eases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is unlikely to have to borrow money on private markets this year, despite pressure to hand out large loans to bail out debt-ridden member countries, according to financial sources here.

Speculation about the IMF's financial position has increased since the fund opened negotiations with India on a \$5.5 billion package which would be the largest single IMF loan.

There have also been rumours that Poland may be preparing to join the fund, a move which would almost certainly lead to a big loan request to rescue the ailing Polish economy.

The IMF managed to relieve pressure on its funds by reaching agreement with Saudi Arabia under which the oil-producing country would make eight billion dollars available over two years in a special account, known as the access fund.

Financial sources said the IMF intended to stick to its announcement earlier this year that it would borrow money on private markets only as a final resort. They said the IMF should be able to find enough funds of its own.

Apart from the Saudi Arabian loan, the access fund has \$1.3 billion put up by a number of industrial countries. Latest figures show the IMF has committed \$3.2 billion of this fund.

The IMF also has \$59 billion in general funds provided by member countries on a quota basis. About \$30 billion is available for loans, though 10 billion has to be kept in reserve for members to draw on request.

Numerous requests for help are already in the pipeline. China has drawn a billion dollars in loans this year in its first request to the IMF and is expected to come back for more.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

U.K. inflation rate down to 10.9%

LONDON, Aug. 22 (R) — Britain's annual inflation rate fell again last month, from 11.3 per cent to 10.9 per cent, according to government figures.

The steady decline in inflation from a peak of 21 per cent in May last year is in line with the government's declared aim of reducing it to 10 per cent by the end of this year.

Retail prices in July rose 0.4 per cent, mainly because of increases in alcohol, petrol and cars.

Forecasters said inflation could rise next month because of price increases now in the pipeline.

Seoul announces development plan

SEOUL, Aug. 22 (R) — South Korea yesterday announced an economic development plan for 1982-86 envisaging average economic growth of 7.6 per cent a year after inflation, and an expansion of its car and shipbuilding industries.

Growth averaged 5.6 per cent a year in the fourth five-year plan ending this year and fell by 5.7 per cent during the political turmoil of 1980. The government recently raised the 1981 target to between six and seven per cent.

The plan, requiring \$46.5 billion in foreign capital, calls for the gross national product, the total output of goods and services, to rise to \$90 billion in 1986 from \$57.4 billion last year. This would mean per capita GNP rising to \$2,170 from 1,506.

The country's need for foreign capital will grow to \$10.7 billion in 1986 from eight billion in 1980.

South Korea hopes to win \$10 billion worth of overseas construction contracts in 1986 against 8.3 billion last year. It aims to produce 637,000 cars in 1986 compared with 360,000 in 1980, while shipbuilding capacity will increase to six million gross tonnes a year from four million.

Bright outlook for European businesses

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22 (R) — The latest survey of European businesses by the European Economic Community commission shows further evidence of an economic recovery, the EEC commission said yesterday.

More businessmen forecast an increase in their manufacturing production levels last month than in June, while stocks of finished products were expected to stabilise or fall.

British and French businessmen reported particularly favourable expectations, and the outlook for future business orders was also better in West Germany and Italy.

The monthly surveys are regarded as a reliable advance indicator of economic performance within the European Economic Community (EEC), commission officials said.

Business expectations fell throughout 1980, coinciding with a marked drop in industrial production, but their optimum now appears likely to be matched by an improvement in industrial output, they said.

Egypt, IMF to resume talks next month

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (R) — An International Monetary Fund (IMF) delegation left Cairo yesterday after four days of talks on Egypt's request for an extended credit facility of 600 million special drawing rights (\$670 million).

The Director of the IMF's Middle East Operations, Dr. Abdel Shakour Shaalan, told reporters the talks were going well and would continue in Washington next month.

The IMF is asking Egypt to rationalise its subsidies policy, which this year will cost the Egyptian treasury about two billion dollars, Dr. Shaalan said.

The government pays out politically sensitive subsidies on a wide range of basic commodities such as wheat, flour, cooking gas, sugar and edible oil. Attempts to restrict subsidised goods to the needy have failed in the past.

Egypt needs the IMF money to offset an expected balance of payments deficit caused by a rising import bill and stagnant prices for its oil output, now around 700,000 barrels a day.

Caribbean tourism faces hard times

KINGSTON: Several Commonwealth Caribbean countries which are heavily dependent on tourism are less than pleased with the U.S. Government for displaying what they consider to be favouritism towards Jamaica.

The situation is the same in Barbados, which also depends heavily on the flow of visitors from the U.S. Canada, and Europe. The number of visitors since last winter has fallen by about 10 per cent, compared with the previous year, which itself saw 30,000 visitors fewer than the 400,000 the authorities had set as their target.

Jamaica's benefits from the taxation agreement will not be evident for at least two years, and so cannot protect the island from the current decline. The tourist trade fell by 10 per cent last year and the continuing drop in the number of visitors indicates a further fall of 15 per cent this year.

Tourism brought the island's economy \$176 million last year, which is \$23 million less than 1979, when a record 590,000 tourists visited the island.

Mr. Edward Seaga, Jamaica's Prime Minister, said signs pointed to a change for the better. The number of tourists arriving in Jamaica last month had grown by 10 per cent compared to July last

year. He expected further growth this month.

The decline in the tourist trade spells economic disaster for the many smaller islands in the Eastern Caribbean archipelago. Their agricultural exports have been battered by hurricanes over the past two years and they now have to depend almost solely on tourism.

The diminishing attractiveness of Caribbean resorts is likely to continue so long as North Americans, who constitute the majority of visitors to the region, flock to Europe. They get cheap transatlantic fares from the competing airlines and bargains at their destinations because of the growing strength of the dollar. Most

Jamaican police are still waging battles against gunmen.

In the Bahamas, the crime rate has gone up 10 per cent since last year. This has serious implications for a country whose economic pillars — tourism and offshore banking — depend on internal stability. Crime in the resort islands influences the rate of return visits.

The decline in the trade and the gloomy forecasts have still not deterred several countries from pouring money into tourism. Dr. Marco Brown, the junior tourism minister in Jamaica, says his Government, which is this year spending \$7.2 million on promoting the island in the U.S., Canada and Europe, plans to build 3,000 additional hotel rooms by 1985.

The Bahamian Government-owned Hotel Corporation is building a \$67 million hotel and Mr. Philip Bethel, the Transportation Minister, says the country is looking for 2 million visitors a year and \$1 billion in earnings by 1983.

In Barbados, the Government is spending \$30 million on building a hotel complex on a 30-acre site on the island's coast. The CTCRC is seeking \$8 million from the European Community to strengthen regional marketing in the U.S., Canada and Western Europe.

Commonwealth Caribbean countries are painfully aware of the potential strength of competition from Cuba, where the Government has just spent \$275 million building and refurbishing hotels.

Caribbean currencies, on the other hand, move in line with the U.S. dollar.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is expected to report that this year showed another increase in the number of foreign visitors to its member countries on top of last year's rise of 7 per cent.

But the Caribbean countries will record a drop in earnings from the tourist trade from last year's figure of \$3 billion. The region's problems are compounded by continuing slackness and uncertainty in the economies of the industrialised Western countries from which their visitors come.

There are also local deterrents to potential visitors. Despite a decline in the crime rate since last year's violent and bloody campaign for a general election, the

The world recession is reducing the number of tourists to the Caribbean just when countries in the region are more dependent than ever on the holiday industry, Canute James reports.

Mr. Jean Holder, executive director of the Barbados-based Caribbean Tourism Research Centre (CTRC), says: "I think the rest of the Caribbean is very concerned that they are not included in this position of privilege which Mexico, Canada and Jamaica enjoy."

Their displeasure is caused by the recent signing by Jamaica and the U.S., of a taxation agreement which will attract more business conventions to the island. Companies and organisations holding conventions there will be allowed to write off expenses against their tax liability.

Previously, only Mexico and Canada enjoyed this facility and the Jamaican Government is expecting an improvement in the flagging fortunes of its tourist trade.

This explains the growing concern of the other countries which have been left out of the scheme. The tourist trade is declining throughout the Caribbean,

threatening further damage to the islands' economies, and nowhere is the decline likely to be more painful than in the Bahamas.

Mr. Lynden Findling, the Prime Minister, said there are "compelling reasons" for his country to be included in the tax free business-convention scheme. The agreement between the U.S. and Jamaica was "a threat to our very livelihood," he said.

Sixty per cent of the Bahamian economy depends on tourism and the 1.75 million visitors to the islands last year contributed \$641 million (£356 million) to the economy — \$80 million more than in 1979. The slump, which began last winter, has brought a drop of

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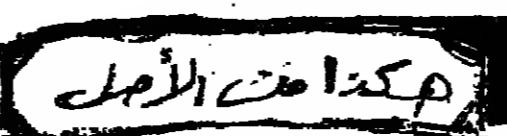
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Ramtha strengthen their lead

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (J.T.) — The Premier Division's fifth week highlighted by a massive 5-0 victory for Ramtha over Al Jell...

Whidat 0 Faisally 0

ly kept a clean record so far with no goals scored against an opponent...

Orthodox 0 Ein Karen 0

dox picked up their first point of the season to leave Al Jell...

Suits this week:

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PREMIER DIVISION STANDINGS

Table with columns: P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Lists teams like Ramtha, Al Jell, etc.

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UAE going strong at handball championship

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (J.T.) — The Arab handball tournament continued today at the University of Jordan sports grounds...

Today's results:

Al Sad (Qatar) 19 Qadisiya (Bahrain) 21 Al Ahli (S. Arabia) 26 Al Talabah (Iraq) 17 Ghaza (Palestine) 23 Al Ein (U.A.E.) 32

Yesterday's results:

Amman (Jordan) 20 Al Ein (U.A.E.) 26 Hammam Al Anf (Tunisia) 31 Qadisiya (Kuwait) 31

Clemence loses touch

LONDON, Aug. 22 (R) — Two rare mistakes by England international goalkeeper Ray Clemence...

striker Peter Withe. Clemence's afternoon of misery started in the 30th minute when he fumbled a cross from Gordon Cowans...

Clemence was making his debut for the Football Association (F.A.) Cup Winners in this traditional curtainraiser to the season...

Tottenham reserve striker Mark Falco, standing in for the injured Garth Crooks, did his best to get Clemence off to a winning start...

Sanchez ready for Arguello

LAS VEGAS, Aug. 22 (R) — Salvador Sanchez of Mexico plans to challenge Nicaragua's Alexis Arguello, the World Boxing Council (WBC) lightweight champion...

bantamweight division which he has dominated in recent years, making 13 successful defences of the WBC title.

Sanchez, 22, stopped his previously unbeaten opponent after two minutes and nine seconds of the eighth round.

Last night he did not have the weight of punch to unsettle Sanchez, who has now won 25 fights in a row.

Peru: favourite to qualify

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 22 (R) — Once mighty Uruguay face a tension-packed 90 minutes when they meet Peru in a vital South American group two World Soccer Cup tie here tomorrow.

Peru, who reached the latter stages of the 1978 competition, will be favourites to qualify for the 1982 finals in Spain if they can snatch just one point in Montevideo.

They lead the group at present after taking three points off Colombia in two matches, drawing 1-1 away and winning 2-0 in Lima last week.

In contrast, Uruguay looked far impressive in their one outing, a narrow 3-2 home win over Colombia after trailing 2-1 with 11 minutes to go.

The Uruguayan defence was highly suspect against the Colombians and they can ill-afford such mistakes against the dynamic and imaginative Peruvian attack marshalled by veteran striker Juan Carlos Oblitas.

Springboks trounce Nelson Bays

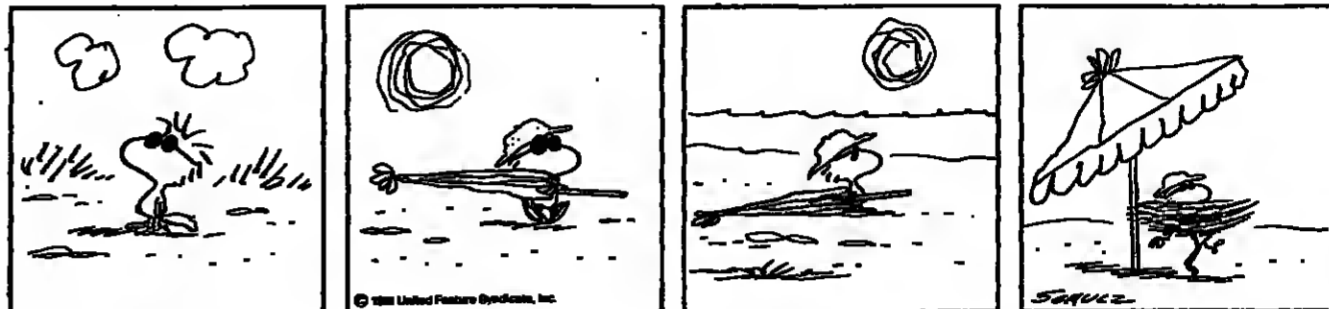
NELSON, New Zealand, Aug. 22 (R) — The South African rugby union Springboks trounced Nelson Bays 83-0 today for the biggest victory ever by a South African team in this country.

In what was possibly the greatest mismatch in the history of touring teams in New Zealand, the Springboks won with 14 tries, 12 conversions and a penalty. They led 33-0 at half time.

In the course of the annihilation, outside half Naas Botha rewrote the South African individual scoring record book by collecting 31 points from a try, 12 conversions and a penalty.

Nelson Bays, who play in the second division of the national championship, might have been lucky not to have lost by an even greater margin. They never had a hope.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



THE COMMERCIAL SECTION OF A DIPLOMATIC MISSION HAS AN OPEN POSITION FOR A MARKETING OFFICER

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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"It's a new barbecue coating for cooks like you... 'TURN AND BURN.'"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with words BOESE, THAIB, ENTODE, CORRAN and a grid of letters.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 23, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day for you to express what is best for you in a spiritual way... ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is best for meditation...

THE Daily Crossword by Steve Sanford

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

WORLD

Tension centres on Polish steel mill: workers ask manager to go

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (R) — Printers refused to publish the local Communist Party paper in the northern city of Olaszyn for the fourth consecutive day today as Poland continued to simmer with industrial unrest.

Workers in the southern industrial city of Katowice were drawing up plans to vote in a referendum on a call to sack the boss of the country's biggest steel mill.

On Thursday evening because they said they had been slandered by a television report which claimed they forced non-solidarity members not to work.

China drops announcement on return to Soviet-style rank system in its forces

PEKING, Aug. 22 (R) — Without explanation, China today dropped an announcement by a top military officer that it was planning to reintroduce the old system of ranks for its four million strong armed forces.

Both Peking radio and the official New China News Agency (NCNA) last night quoted chief of staff Yang Dzhisi as saying China was planning to bring back a system of ranks, abolished during the Cultural Revolution 16 years ago.

He was reported to have made the announcement at a meeting with a Taiwanese defector who flew an American-designed jet to the mainland.

But today NCNA issued a new version of the same story, with the reference to ranks missing. An agency spokesman said the second version was "authentic" but gave no explanation why the reported remarks about ranks had been deleted.

Chinese-language newspapers reported general Yang's meeting with the defector, but did not mention ranks. Only the English-language China Daily, aimed at foreign visitors, included the reference.

Foreign analysts said they believed Gen. Yang probably did make the statement about reinstating ranks, a move that has long been expected.

But they said it had apparently been decided that the time was not ripe for publishing such news, possibly because a final decision has not yet been made or because Gen. Yang's superiors had not authorised the announcement.

The abolition of a comprehensive, Soviet-style rank structure was an attempt to illustrate the equal status of officers and enlisted men and counter elitist tendencies.

The only basic distinction in the armed forces is between "commanders" and "fighters."

Usually the only difference is that commanders have four pockets on their baggy tunics and fighters have two.

paper Gazeta Olszynska on other presses, the radio said. Solidarity officials at the huge Huta Katowice steel mill said preparations were being made for a secret ballot vote on the future of the plant's manager, Dr. Stanislaw Bednarczyk.

Workers at the mill called for his dismissal at a rally yesterday after he refused to reopen the

union's printing plant, closed for publishing material alleged to be anti-state and anti-Soviet.

The Solidarity officials said the vote would probably be taken on Monday or Tuesday. If it goes ahead it would be the first such referendum since workers won new freedoms last year.

The authorities, however, are not likely to accept a vote in favour of sacking the manager.

Bani-Sadr's wife in Paris



Osra Bani-Sadr PARIS, Aug. 22 (A.P.) — Osra Bani-Sadr, the wife of ousted Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, arrived in France with their 8-year-old son today, officials said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr fled to France after being stripped of his title as commander-in-chief of the Iranian armed forces, denounced by the Iranian parliament and forced into hiding for about a month.

Mrs. Bani-Sadr and her son, Ali, arrived at Paris' Roissy airport at 6:30 a.m. (0430 GMT) on a flight from Peking via Karachi, Pakistan. She arrived without a visa, but the French government granted her one later in the morning.

Mrs. Bani-Sadr then was driven to Cachan, a suburb south of Paris where her two daughters and her sister-in-law live. Bani-Sadr has taken up residence in a tightly guarded home in Anvers sur Oise north of Paris.

During a recent interview, Mr. Bani-Sadr told the Associated Press his wife was no longer in Tehran, but he refused to disclose where she was at the time. He said several members of his family remained in Iran, including a brother who had been jailed.

Taiwanese air crash; 110 feared killed

TAIPEI, Aug. 22 (R) — All 110 people aboard a Taiwanese airliner were feared killed today when it exploded soon after take-off on a domestic flight, an airline spokesman said.

One critically injured survivor was found but he died in hospital, the Broadcasting Corporation of China reported from the scene.

The spokesman for the Far Eastern Transport Corporation (FAT) declined to comment on reports that a bomb had been aboard the Boeing 737 but said the cause of the crash was being investigated.

Helicopters were used by rescuers in the mountainous Miaoli region where debris from the aircraft fell.

It exploded and broke in two, according to eyewitnesses, some 10 minutes after taking off from Taipei for the southern part of Kaohsiung.

The FAT spokesman said there was little hope of finding anyone else alive from the 104 passengers and six crew.

Quoting an eyewitness, the radio said the airliner exploded at about 3,000 metres in a large ball of black smoke.

It was Taiwan's worst air crash and communications minister Lin Chin-Sheng rushed to the scene, about 130 kilometres southwest of Taipei.

Most of the passengers were Chinese, but there were also 17 Japanese, two Americans, one Briton and two just listed by the airline as "foreigners." The names were not immediately available.

The previous worst air tragedy was on May 4, 1964, when an American-owned civil air transport propeller-driven C-46 crashed at Taichung in central Taiwan, killing all 57 passengers and crew.

Informed sources said Senegalese officials had suggested building a road around Gambia to link North and South Senegal, but this would have led to a sharp drop in Gambia's revenues from ferry tolls.

So the Gambians agreed to building a bridge which would run on top of a dam to stop sea water rising too far up the river, the sources said.

The Senegalese, having intervened twice in Gambia in less than a year, now seem to be in a strong position vis-a-vis Gambia, and President Jawara's proposed confederation could, the sources suggested, be the first step towards a union of the type made by Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form Tanzania in 1964.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (R) — Navy Secretary John Lehman said today the Soviet fleet was superior to the U.S. Navy and was likely to remain so for most of this decade.

"I believe today the Soviets are better able to carry out their naval task, which is to disrupt our vital access to those key areas of our allies, our resources and our trade, than we are to defend, around the world, those vital areas," he said in a television interview.

Not before 1987 or 1988, Lehman said, would the U.S. have sufficient ships to meet all its commitments. He said the United States now had 462 ships in its active fleet in 12 battle groups.

He said the joint chiefs of staff believed the U.S. needs a minimum of 22 battle groups. But he felt 600 ships in 15 battle groups would be sufficient to defeat a Soviet attempt to cut any vital western lifelines.

By using mothballed battleships and cruisers, the navy would be able to mount 12 groups by 1987 or 1988 and have them fully operational by 1990.

"If we engage the Soviet Navy, it is instantaneously a global naval war," he said. "We will attack those naval forces whenever they are in the world, and they will attack ours. That's the nature of naval warfare."

"We can't have standoff. We can't have parity. We have to be able to win, not just have a standoff, because by a standoff we don't have access. We are stalemated and then we die."

Mr. Lehman's outspoken remarks have brought him into conflict with other members of the Reagan administration.

IFATCA meets to talk on support for U.S. strike

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22 (A.P.) — Delegates of the International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations gathered for a two-day meeting today here to decide whether to take steps to support striking U.S. controllers.

President Harry Henschler of Canada opened the emergency meeting of IFATCA briefly at 10 a.m. (0800 GMT) at a hotel near Schiphol international airport.

But he adjourned the closed-door session until later in the day to await the arrival of a number of delegates, including Robert Meyer, executive vice president of the striking U.S. branch, PATCO.

Mr. Henschler said he expected no conclusions until tomorrow afternoon. He said more than half of the 61 member associations were attending and that several others had authorised those present to vote for them by proxy.

Members of the executive board of the federation, which met here Friday, were extremely cautious in discussing possible actions by the international controllers, who are said to range from moderate to militant.

"A number of controllers associations will be quite imaginative with their proposals, and to come up with a consensus position will take quite some time," Mr. Henschler said.

Portuguese controllers had said they would call for worldwide disruptions of U.S. flights similar to their two-day boycott last week. Mr. Henschler said the delegates would have a chance during the day to make proposals on how to respond to President Ronald Reagan's dismissal of some 12,000 striking U.S. controllers.

He conceded that varying national laws covering the member associations make it harder to achieve a common stand. Some controllers are unionised while others are government employees with no right to strike.

The Portuguese went ahead with their action despite the IFATCA board's call last week to suspend disruptive action until the delegates' meeting. The board asked Mr. Reagan to reopen talks with the U.S. strikers in return for the conciliatory gesture, but the administration flatly refused, saying the findings ended the matter.

Mr. Henschler said after the board meeting that the issue remained one of restoring the safety of U.S. airspace rather than solidarity with U.S. controllers.

U.S. balks U.N. confab's alternate energy proposals

NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (R) — A 125-state United Nations energy conference ended last night with agreement on an alternative energy action plan but without providing the means to implement it.

Third World calls for a new energy body to develop alternatives to dwindling and expensive oil and coal met with staunch opposition from the United States and a compromise solution was agreed after all night talks yesterday.

The developing states, particularly hit by soaring oil prices, also wanted a fresh fund to exploit new energy sources but the U.S. opposed this, although a broad agreement on the need for new funds was reached at the two-week conference.

A spokesman for the group of 77 developing nations told Reuters: "We did not get what we wanted. We would have liked a stronger mechanism."

The programme of action agreed by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy quoted a World Bank report which said that between 1981-85, developing countries would need \$54 billion annually for energy investment.

The compromise agreed on an energy body was that an interim committee will meet for two weeks during the next year and report to the General Assembly next year on the possible composition of such a body.

The spokesman for the group of 77, which actually comprises some 120 states, said: "At least we have ensured that the plan of action has not been frozen and there will be some progress."

The co-ordinator of the United States delegation, James Stromayer, told a news conference that this agreement was a major compromise on the part of the U.S.

"In the end we agreed somewhat reluctantly because we were left in no doubt that this was of particular importance to some countries."

He denied suggestions by some questioners that his delegation had been isolated and had acted as "a spoiler" at the conference.

"The fact that we did reach consensus on an action programme would indicate there were no spoilers," he said.

The secretary-general of the conference, Uruguayan economist Enrique Iglesias told reporters: "The countries are willing to start moving but at different rhythms. The mere fact that this conference took place is important. We must wait for the long term impact."

Third World leaders speaking at the start of the meeting said alternative energy funding was urgently needed to reduce a dependence on oil which takes up to 60 per cent of their foreign exchange.

The United States stressed the need for private enterprise to develop and market new sources of energy.

Delegates from rich and poor nations paid tribute during discussions to the high standard of technology reached in alternative energy sources, which included solar energy, hydro power, draught animals and the wind.

The conference paid particular attention to a fuelwood shortage which threatens the Third World, especially some African states, and called for large scale forestry programmes to counter this.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Spanish military okays NATO plan

MADRID, Aug. 22 (R) — The Spanish government won the support of its military chiefs today for plans to apply for membership of the North Atlantic alliance (NATO), official sources said. Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo told the army, air force and navy chiefs that a cabinet meeting yesterday decided to seek legal advice on membership procedures, they said. Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca and Defence Minister Alberto Oliart explained to them technical, diplomatic and defence issues involved in Spain's proposed membership. The sources said the military chiefs supported Spain's proposed membership and said Mr. Calvo Sotelo be could count on the collaboration of the armed forces. The government took the first formal step towards seeking NATO membership yesterday when it asked the state council how the application should be processed.

British inflation rate falls again

LONDON, Aug. 22 (R) — Britain's annual inflation rate fell again last month, from 11.3 per cent to 10.9 per cent, according to published government figures. The steady decline in inflation from a peak of 21 per cent in May last year is in line with the government's declared aim of reducing it to 10 per cent by the end of this year. Retail prices in July rose 0.4 per cent, mainly because of increases in alcohol, petrol and cars. Forecasters said inflation could rise next month because of price increases now in the pipeline.

Spanish killer oil claims 100th death

MADRID, Aug. 22 (R) — A 52-year-old Madrid man yesterday became the 100th fatal victim in Spain's toxic cooking oil scandal, which has put 11,000 people in hospital since early May. Medical officials announcing the death predicted that it would not be the last. The oil, now banned by the government, contained repeated oil treated for industrial use and was sold fraudulently door-to-door as olive oil. No foreign tourists have so far been among the victims, who were first thought to have a rare form of pneumonia. The government this week responded to public protests by naming a secretary of state for consumer affairs and asking parliament to set up a committee to investigate the scandal. It has confiscated tonnes of poisonous oil and arrested 25 importers and distributors of whom it plans to prosecute at least 11. About 1,300 victims have formed a pressure group which this week asked Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's government to provide two billion pesetas (\$20 million) in extra aid for them.

Joseph Luns on NATO's stand

THE HAGUE, Aug. 22 (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation must maintain Soviet uncertainty about NATO willingness to make first use of nuclear weapons in a future conflict, Secretary-General Joseph Luns said in the current edition of the Dutch weekly "Elsevier's Magazine." A NATO commitment not to make the first use of nuclear arms would leave the Warsaw Pact feeling safe to attack Western Europe with its overwhelming conventional forces, he said. "We absolutely have to maintain the Kremlin's uncertainty on the question of whether or not NATO will use nuclear arms. And doing this leaves no room for us to say that we won't use them first," Dutch-born Mr. Luns said. "Absolutely nobody knows what would be decided in the case of an armed conflict," he said. Mr. Luns said Dutch peace movements should forget their ideas that unilateral disarmament moves by NATO would encourage Warsaw Pact forces to follow suit with concessions of their own. "You don't think that the Soviet government is a charitable institution, do you?" he said, quoting the leader of a Soviet delegation to Vietnam after president Carter scrapped the B-1 bomber and the neutron warhead.

Big drop in yellow fever reported

GENEVA, Aug. 22 (R) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) has reported a big drop in yellow fever cases last year but warned that the risk of outbreaks remained serious. The Geneva-based organisation said that the number of cases dropped from 713 in 1979 to 135 last year, mainly because an epidemic in Ghana had ended. But it said the disease was still endemic in Ghana and reported a critical development in a high region of Colombia where the disease was spreading towards rural and urban areas. It also reported the chance discovery of fever-bearing mosquitoes last year in Bolivia, which in 1943 became the first country to eradicate the disease. The WHO reported in its weekly bulletin on epidemic diseases that it had been informed of the deaths of 110 of the 135 people who caught the disease last year. In 1979, the disease killed 283 people. Latin America accounted for 119 of last year's cases and 102 deaths. The number of deaths in Ghana dropped from 120 in 1979 to six and the number of cases from 494 to eight.

Canada changes policy with China

PEKING, Aug. 22 (R) — Canada is prepared to sell many kinds of defensive or so-called dual purpose military hardware to China as part of a policy change made by Ottawa earlier this year, External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan has said. But he told news conference that Canada had no plans at present to sell arms to China, and the topic was not raised during his three days of talks here with Chinese leaders. "It is true that we would sell many kinds of military equipment (to China)... there has been a change in our policy," he said. Any such sales would be considered on a case-by-case basis, he said, and they would be limited to defensive weapons or to equipment such as vehicles, aircraft and radio equipment that could have both civilian and military uses. The minister said the policy change was in line with similar moves by other members of the Western alliance towards China. In June, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced here that the United States would consider the sale of lethal arms to China.

Gambian, Senegalese merger planned

oposition, Sheriff Diba, has been arrested and is due to stand trial for treason because of his alleged role in the uprising.

A union between the two countries would make sense geographically and historically.

About 300 kilometres long and 50 kilometres wide at its broadest point, Gambia is completely tucked inside Senegal. One Senegalese leader called Gambia "a pistol pointing into Senegal's belly."

Ethnically the two countries are similar and the Wolof language serves as a common tongue, overcoming linguistic differences bequeathed by Senegal's French colonial history and Gambia's British past.

But despite obvious affinities, relations between the two countries have not always been harmonious.

Many of their bilateral agreements have proved difficult to implement and smuggling has been a long-standing bone of contention.

A steady stream of goods, particularly manufactured products, passes from Gambia into Senegal to the consternation of the Dakar authorities. Former Senegalese President Leopold Senghor once said publicly that that smuggling constituted "a moral peril" for his country's economy.

In counter the smuggling, the Senegalese strengthened their customs control along the borders. This provoked hostility to the Senegalese among the merchant class of Banjul, which has close

links with the Banjul government.

Ex-president Senghor encountered anti-Senegalese demonstrations when he visited Gambia in 1969.

Such a climate was not conducive to joint projects. The Gambians were particularly reticent about a scheme to build a bridge over the Gambia River, to link the southern Senegal province of Casamance with the rest of Senegal.

A common sight is that of queues of Senegalese trucks laden with goods stuck for days on either side of the ferry crossing of the Gambia River. Some drivers will go 400 kilometres out of their way skirting the Gambian border to reach the Casamance.

Informed sources said Senegalese officials had suggested building a road around Gambia to link North and South Senegal, but this would have led to a sharp drop in Gambia's revenues from ferry tolls.

So the Gambians agreed to building a bridge which would run on top of a dam to stop sea water rising too far up the river, the sources said.

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"We can't have standoff. We can't have parity. We have to be able to win, not just have a standoff, because by a standoff we don't have access. We are stalemated and then we die."

Mr. Lehman's outspoken remarks have brought him into conflict with other members of the Reagan administration.

Bangkok's vice crackdown -- sparing the nerve centre

By Visetsak Sangunpong

BANGKOK — Thailand, which lured tourists with an image of easy sex, is cracking down on vice. Some critics say it is not only harming the tourist trade but is a big sham.

Over the past few weeks since the trumpeted "crack down on crime" began, policemen have rounded up suspected prostitutes and gamblers, close-by-home entertainment places and curbed once wide-open sex shows along Patpong Road, Bangkok's fabled street of sin and seduction.

not only losing tourist money but claim that police are using the crackdown as a tool for extorting bribes. Other critics, including newspaper columnists, have pointed out that the influential, big-time vice operators are left alone by the police.

"So we ended up with hundreds of girls being arrested while pimps and brothel operators continue to

rake in the flesh money," said "Bangkok Post" columnist "Parit."

The local press has also criticised the police for deploying their limited resources against young women, who often resort to prostitution to support their impoverished families, rather than waging a concerted drive to stop a bloody crime wave. The vice, crackdown began about the same time as the interior minister announced that more than 8,000 murders had occurred in Thailand in the previous eight months.

One Patpong bar hysteresis related an incident which she said illustrated police priorities.

There was a fistfight on Patpong Road and some of the onlookers

pleaded with two policemen to break it up. The duo responded that the fight was none of their business. They were looking for "vice."

"Crackdown or no crackdown, the police are interested in one thing only out of the entertainment business — bribe money," says the manager of one of Patpong's established bars.

The owner of one of Thailand's hundreds of massage parlours, this one in Bangkok's market area of Pratunam, said he continues to pay police the equivalent of \$400 to 600 every month.

"If I don't give the tip, police will haunt and search my parlour every day, which will affect business," he said.

Both businessmen asked not to be identified.

It is difficult to determine whether "extortion rates" have risen since the crackdown began but several bar and massage parlour operators believed that this one will follow past patterns: the wealthy, well-connected businessmen behind Bangkok's body business will gradually get the police force to ease up, but the cops will in turn demand higher fees for restoring licences and for again looking the other way.

Thailand's sex business attracts large numbers of tourists from Western Europe, the Middle East and Japan. Tourists have not been a target of the crackdown although one senior police officer

noted that some of the operators of "sex tours" have broken their Bangkok-by-night groups into smaller contingents to avoid undue attention.

Yet the crackdown already appears to be hurting the tourist industry, ranked third as a national income earner. Business on Patpong has rarely been slower.

The owners of small hotels at Betong, near the Malaysian border in southern Thailand, last month announced they would have to close because the crackdown was harming the trade from Malaysia.

Last year Malaysian tourists crossed into Thailand 334,000 times. The large majority were

males seeking pleasures not available at home, bringing foreign exchange from relatively affluent Malaysia to the pool shore.

"After all sex is normal. It's everywhere," says Dhamnoon Prachubomh, a senior official of Thailand's tourism authority, downplaying Thailand's lusty image.

Other members of the government appear to take the anti-vice drive very seriously. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda personally backed the drive against the proliferation of unlicensed clubs and the encroachment of bar hours beyond the normal closing in the belief that entertainment places were breeding grounds for crime.

The crackdown's most enthusiastic supporters has been the secretary-general of the prime minister's office, Col. Chamlong Srimuang. A devout Buddhist who says he has abstained from sex with his wife for two years.

Col. Chamlong has explained the drive in moralistic terms. He has also admitted that his directive may not be properly carried out because of police corruption at lower levels.

In the first four weeks of the crackdown, police said several thousand people were arrested — 35 per cent for prostitution and 21 per cent for gambling.

Associated Press

